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LOCAL NOTICES.

Peremptory Closing Sale of Elegant Parlor, Dining Room and Chamber Furniture, Carpets, &c.

On to-day, Thursday, June 17, at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M., at Masonic Hall Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 Fifth avenue, will be sold without reserve, the largest and finest assortment of parlor, dining room and chamber furniture offered this season, embracing in part elegant chamber and cottage suites, large line hair, cloth and rep sofas and lounges, all styles and qualities; marble top and plain dressing bureaus and wash stands; parlor and cabin chairs and rockers; large lot fine feathers, &c. Three fire-proof safes at private sale. For full particulars see advertisement. H. B. Smithson & Co.

White Goods

Of all kinds selling off retail at wholesale prices, at I. Rosenbaum & Co.'s, No. 76 Market street.

Wanted,

Purchasers for Foley's Gold Pens. Warranted the best pen in the market. For sale by Myers, Schoyer & Co., 39 Fifth street.

Pure White Lead and Oils

Can be purchased cheaper at McClarran & McKeehan's Drug Store, than at any other place in the city. Remember the place, 57 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue. tf

Special Sale—Brussels and Ingrain Carpets.

On to-day, June 17th, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., at Masonic Hall Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 Fifth avenue, will be sold without reserve to close consignment, a large lot of new all wool two ply rag, cottage, hemp and stair carpets. Also, 600 yards of fine velvet and tapestry Brussels. Sale positive. For particulars see advertisement. H. B. Smithson & Co.

Another Invoice

Of fine old English and Scotch bottled ale, received at Jos. Fleming's, 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond; just the thing for weakly and debilitated invalids. Try it.

Immense Reduction of Prices.

Fine Straw Hats, 60@50c.
Fine Straw Bonnets, 38@50c.
Sundowns, 50, 62½@75c.
At I. Rosenbaum & Co.'s, No. 76 Market street.

Dutcher's Dead Shot

For Bed Bugs.
Dutcher's Lightning Fly Killer.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Sale of Fine Oil Paintings.

The sale of fine Paintings at Mellwaine's Sales Rooms, will take place at 10 o'clock this morning and this evening at 7 o'clock, and on the same hours to-morrow. A rare chance to purchase really fine pictures at very low prices.

If you wish to Buy Cheap

Millinery, goods call at the Philadelphia Emporium, No. 76 Market street.

Gorham Manufacturing Company.

Trade Mark | Trade Mark
for Silver | for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO

Gorham Manufacturing Company,
SILVERSMITHS,
STERLING SILVER WARE,
and
NICKEL SILVER PLATED WARE.
Orders received from the trade only, but these goods may be obtained from responsible dealers every where.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Revenue Supervising Districts.

Proposed Consolidation of Ohio Districts—Condition of the Navy Yards—The Approaching Virginia Election—The Brazilian Mission—Mexican Affairs—Suppression of Illicit Distilleries.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1869.

Revenue Supervisors.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has created one new supervisor's district out of Mississippi and Alabama by the consolidation of Connecticut and Rhode Island with Massachusetts, but wants to make another in the South, and is considering the propriety of consolidating those of Northern and Southern Ohio. It probably will make a decision by the end of next week. There is a good deal of pressure against the retention of Supervisor Noah in Tennessee, but the Commissioner will not be hurried into making a change. The Supervisor for the new district in New England will be made by Secretary Boutwell, unless many persons want a change made in Southern Ohio, if the two districts in that State are not consolidated.

Condition of the Navy Yard.

The Board of Naval officers, of which Rear Admiral Lardner, is President, has been for some time making an examination of the various navy yards on the Atlantic coast, and is now closing its labors with the yard in this city. The Board finds the yards generally in good condition, considering the amount of work done in them at the beginning of the war, but will make recommendations looking to their greater efficiency. Things about them are not near as taut and trim as in European yards. The Board will also advise the Secretary to call on Congress at the next session for moderate appropriations to carry out their suggestions.

The Virginia Election.

The coming election in Virginia is going to be very close, or else the supporters of one or the other party are very much at fault in their judgment of the situation. The Walker men whom one up here say they are sure of carrying the State and the Wells men profess equal confidence of their ticket. It is generally conceded that the constitution will be ratified with the omission of the two clauses on which a separate vote is to be taken.

The Brazilian Mission.

The fact that Minister Webb has demanded his passports and withdrawn from Rio Janeiro, does not occasion any particular surprise here. He has been quarreling with the Brazilian Government for a good while. The new Minister, Henry T. Blow, intended going out there in August, and the Government was willing he should wait till that time, but the present complication will probably result in his earlier departure.

The Peruvian Monitors.

One of the evening papers says the new Peruvian Minister has renewed the pledge to our Government that the monitors lately bought of the United States shall not be used against Spain or any other power till they have been delivered in Peru. The Spanish Minister has been rather solicitous about this.

Our Mexican Relations.

Our Vice Consul to Mexico, who come here some weeks ago with dispatches from Rosecrans, goes back to-morrow. He says that the Administration will soon, as he expresses it, "take a more decided stand with reference to Mexican affairs."

Illicit Distilleries.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has given orders for the immediate breaking up of eighteen illicit distilleries in Virginia, near Kentucky. The necessary orders are to call on the military for aid if necessary.

Secretary Cox

Left for Ohio this afternoon, intending to be absent about a week.

Base Ball Victory.

Cincinnati people here are greatly elated over the victory won at base ball to-day by the Leather Stocking Club.

WASHINGTON, June 16.

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT RATIFIED BY FLORIDA.

Information has been received here that the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States has been ratified by both Houses of the Florida Legislature. The vote in the Assembly was 26 to 13, and in the Senate 13 against 8.

COURTS MARTIAL.

The military commission that convened at Austin, Texas, on the 18th of September, 1868, under orders of the War Department, to try James Weaver, a civilian, for the murder of another civilian named Knowles, having completed their labors by finding the accused guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentencing him to be hanged, the findings have been submitted to the President, and by him approved, that the sentence be carried out on the 24th of September. The findings of court-martial, which convened at Atlanta, Georgia, July 19th, 1868, wherein private Henry Mayatt, of Company B, fifteenth United States Infantry, was tried for the murder of a colored man named Henry Gillespie, and found guilty, have been submitted to the President and by him disapproved, and the prisoner ordered discharged from custody and from the service of the United States.

THE COLORED DISTURBING ELEMENT.

The Medical Society of the District of Columbia will soon be required to act upon the application of a practicing colored physician to become a member.

The Medical Society of the District of Columbia, to-night, voted, by over 5 to 1, against the application of Drs. Purvee and Augusta, colored, for admission to membership.

TEXAS BONDS.

Judge Paschal, attorney for Texas, has demanded of George Peabody & Co., London, through their New York house, Dabney, Morgan & Co., $5,000 realized by them on Texas indemnity bonds recovered by decision in the case of Texas vs. White & Chiles. Texas will probably recover the rest by litigation.

A COLORED CUSTOM OFFICER.

A colored man named Nichols has been appointed Night Surveyor of Customs at Galveston, Texas. He is a native of Virginia.

ILLICIT DISTILLERIES.

Intelligence was received to-day at the Internal Revenue office of the existence of a large number of illicit distilleries in Lee county, Virginia, on the Kentucky border, and of a combination among them to resist the laws. Commissioner Delano has taken measures to enforce the revenue laws there and compel payment of tax, even if it should be necessary to call on the military for aid.

PURCHASE OF BONDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed Mr. Van Dyke, Assistant Treasurer at New York, to make his purchase of bonds for the last week in this month on Tuesday, 29th, instead of Wednesday, that the account may be returned here before the first of July. He has also instructed the Assistant Treasurer to purchase bonds to the amount of $620,000 at either of the next two weekly purchases in addition to the regular purchase of a million a week, in order to increase the sinking fund by the closing of the fiscal year to the proportionate amount for the four months of the present Administration, the law requiring one per cent. of the entire debt to be purchased during each fiscal year for that fund.

RETRENCHMENT.

Thirty watchmen and laborers were yesterday dismissed from the Treasury Department, on account of the reduction in the last appropriation bill. Others will be dismissed in a few days. There are a large number of clerks in the Second and Fourth Auditor's, Secretary's and Register's offices, who will be dismissed about the last of the month. The Postmaster General has appointed seven clerks to supply vacancies caused by removals.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

At a special meeting of the New York Historical Society Tuesday evening, Dr. Thos. Dewitt accepted the position of President of the Society, made vacant by the resignation of Hon. Hamilton Fish.

Wm. Stamler, a German inmate of the National Soldiers' Home, Dayton, Ohio, committed suicide Tuesday afternoon by drowning.

The fifth annual convention of the Indiana State Sunday School Association met at Richmond, in that State, Tuesday evening. Three hundred delegates were present, and more are coming.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia was prorogued Tuesday afternoon. Governor Doyle, in a speech, said: "I sincerely hope the policy adopted will lead to the removal of the evils that have retarded the prosperity of the colony, and will give it a firm footing in order to maintain loyalty to the Queen and an attachment to British institutions."

The North Missouri Railroad has commenced selling tickets to San Francisco for $158 35, under the arrangement just entered into between the Union and Central Pacific Railroads.

The Knights Templar, Tuesday evening, flocked to the Philadelphia Academy with ladies till it was overflowing. At an early hour the rising of the curtain, the Banner Hall of the St. Johns Commandery were disclosed in marching order, and went through various evolutions with military exactness. They then listened to an address by Grand Treasury, Sir Knight Richard Vaux. The rear of the building was then thrown open and surrounded by flowers; on either side was a temple of flowers ten feet high. These flowers were in boxes, and were subsequently distributed to the ladies, which occupied some time. Dancing commenced after 10 o'clock, and the scene throughout was scarcely ever witnessed in that city.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, convened in Staunton, Va., on Tuesday. Dr. Kirkbride, of Philadelphia, presided, and Dr. Workman, of Harrisburg, acted as secretary. Nearly all of the States are represented.

A mass meeting of Conservatives was held in Richmond on Friday afternoon. The business houses were closed, and about four thousand persons assembled in the Park. The tenor of the speeches made was: That universal negro suffrage nor the expurgated constitution were desirable, yet all should be accepted that the State might be admitted to the Union, and peace and prosperity be restored. The claims of Mr. Walker, the Conservative Republican candidate for Governor, were urged and recognized with great enthusiasm by the audience.

The New England Rowing Association races took place on the Charles river course Tuesday afternoon, before 20,000 people. There were two contests. The single scull race for the Association gold medal for the championship of the Charles river, was won by Walter Brown in 16:48. Appleton was second, and Kendall, of Punkatasset, third. Seven started. Distance two miles. The four-oared race was won by the Geo. Roots. The Harvard International crew was second by a length and a half, they carrying a coxswain. A claim of fouling by Roots Harvard crew, was made during the stake boat was allowed, and the Harvard crew got the prize. Time of the Roots, 21¾; distance three miles. Admiral Farragut presented the prizes to the winners.

Captain James H. Bennell, who was recently tried in the United States District Court in Baltimore, on a charge of having wrecked the brig Montezuma, and acquitted by the jury, has brought suit for $50,000 damages for false imprisonment, against the United States Insurance Company.

The Democratic Convention at Bedford, Trimble county, Kentucky, on Tuesday nominated unanimously Hon. Jesse D. Bright, of Carroll, to represent the legislative district composed of Trimble and Carroll counties.

The wife of Rev. J. B. Smith was drowned yesterday morning in Poplar creek, near Turner Junction, Ill. She was taken suddenly ill while crossing the creek in a ferry boat, and fell into the water. Her husband jumped in to save her, but got entangled in the lines and could not do it.

Some time since three children of Mrs. Waible, living in Louisville, Illinois, died suddenly, and at periods not far apart, shortly after their mother, Mrs. Waible, took a trip to Europe. During her absence suspicion was aroused, and the body of one of the children was exhumed, the contents of its stomach analyzed, and poison found in large quantities. Mrs. Waible returned from Europe a few days since, was arrested on Tuesday, and will be held until the subject is investigated.

The Congressional Committee of Ways and Means left Omaha at eight o'clock yesterday morning for Sacramento. They left in the silver palace car "73," the same in which they left New York. This will be the first car that has taken passengers through from New York to Sacramento without change.

The Republican State Convention met at Rutland, Vt., yesterday. There were 304 delegates present. General Peter P. Washburn was nominated for Governor; George Wheeler, Lieutenant Governor, and John A. Page, State Treasurer.

The Knoxville *Whig*, Senter organ, it is said will soon bolster the Stokes flag.

The trial of the suit of Parkman, Brooks & Co. against the Government, to recover the value of 1,500 bales of cotton seized during the war, when cotton was worth 40 cents per pound, was commenced in the United States District Court at Memphis yesterday morning, Judge Gregg presiding.

The Redstockings, of Cincinnati, beat the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, in a game of base ball yesterday, by a score of 32 to 10.

While four negroes were crossing the river in a canoe at Decatur, Ala., on Tuesday, the boat upset and three of them were drowned.

The steamer Pennsylvania has arrived from Liverpool.

The New York *World* says: Yesterday a considerable amount of first-class rifled ordinance was purchased in this city, which is to leave within a fortnight with an expedition for Cuba.

Charles Sullivan, a keeper, indicted by the Grand Jury for the murder of Henry O'Neill, a convict in Sing Sing, was acquitted and discharged from custody in the Court of Oyer and Terminer at White Plains, yesterday.

The Quaker City has again been released on her owner's bonds of $8,000. It is possible, however, other proceedings will be taken against her by the Haytien Government. F. W. Adams, her third officer, is under bail for examination on a charge of beating a Deputy Marshal.

Ex-Gov. Curtin, Minister to Russia, sailed in the Scotia yesterday.

The Swedenborgian Convention is holding its sessions in New York. Reports were read from Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Delaware, Missouri, Illinois and New York, all showing progress. The Treasurer's report gave $500,000 in the treasury.

The practice squadron from the Naval Academy at Annapolis leaves on a cruise in a few days.

The Board of Managers of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg invite all soldiers who were in the battle of Gettysburg to participate in the ceremonies of the dedication of the monument on the first of July. Senator Morton will deliver the oration, Bayard Taylor the poem, and Henry Ward Beecher the prayer.

The State Convention of Irish Republicans held in Detroit yesterday, appointed delegates to the National Convention to be held in Chicago July 4th. A State central organization was perfected.

W. L. Piercey, formerly a clerk in the Cincinnati postoffice, has been held to bail on a charge of abstracting money from letters passing through the office.

A Havana dispatch of the 16th says: The Intendant died last night of vomits. Troops in the country are arresting all suspected parties.

During the performance of a circus at Sparta, Ga., on Tuesday, a personal difficulty arose between a few whites and blacks, in which one negro was killed and another dangerously wounded. The affair threatened to be more serious, but was suppressed by the Sheriff and some leading citizens.

Adkin Lewis, a citizen of Burke county, Georgia, was assaulted in his field yesterday by a negro, who stabbed him to death and fled.

Three ventires of thirty-six men each have been exhausted in the attempt to obtain a jury in the case of Captain Donaldson. Only twenty persons were found qualified to serve as jurors; of these three have been excused by the State, and seven by the defense. Another venire will be called to-day, and it is thought testimony will be taken on Friday.

Track laying on the Southern Branch of the Kansas Pacific Railway commenced yesterday on the south side of Smoky Hill river.

During the past six weeks 75,000 acres of Kansas land have been entered at the land office at Junction City, and 12,000 acres sold by the railroad company.

Governor Harvey and Adjutant General Moonlight are at Junction City looking to the defense of the border. A colony of seventy-five families from Brooklyn, New York, have been driven from their claims by Indians, and are said to be in an almost destitute condition.

The bill which had been introduced in the Florida Legislature to equalize accommodation and fare for whites and negroes on all steamboats and railroads was killed yesterday.

OUR IRON CLAD MONITORS—CHANGE OF NAMES.—Secretary Borie of the United States Navy, has changed the name of the iron-clad monitor Manayunk to Canonicus; Saugus to Fury; Sharkata to Circe, and Sandusky to Minerva. The first two of these war vessels were built at the south end of the Monongahela bridge, and the others on this side of the Monongahela river near Soho.

THE NEW JAIL.—The work on the new jail is progressing favorably. The foundation of the south wing, intended as the female department, is finished, and the main building is above ground.

ANTI-RITUALISM.

Conference of Clergy and Laity in Chicago.

Felix R. Brunot Chosen President —Topics to be Discussed—Revision of the Prayer Book, &c., &c.

CHICAGO, June 16.—A conference of pastors, laymen, etc., of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States assembled in the Young Men's Christian Association rooms this morning. The objects of this conference are well known to the public, by reason of the various publications in regard to it during the past few months. At half-past nine o'clock about one hundred persons being present, which was subsequently increased to about two hundred, a portion of whom were ladies, Alexander G. Tyng, Esq., of Peoria, son of Rev. Dr. Tyng, of New York, called the conference to order, and proposed that the next half hour be devoted to religious exercises. He called upon the Rev. Dr. Andrews, of Virginia, to lead the exercises.

The Doctor said he was but an accidental spectator, being on his way to another place. He felt the deep concern which had brought the brethren together, and he feared lest something might occur disadvantageous to the cause. He trembled at the responsibility even of his temporary position. No one could estimate the importance of wisdom from above at such a juncture. There were few here in number, but thousands were watching. He hoped nothing would go forth to pain any one.

The Conference then gave half an hour to devotional exercises, in which the Rev. Samuel Cutler, of Massachusetts, and Rev. Mason Gallagher, of New York, took part. Rev. Mr. Gallagher said he felt they were right; although they were comparatively few in number, with God on their side they were in the majority. It mattered not how men regarded them; their success depended on God's blessing. They should cultivate a constant spirit of devotion, without which they would be weak; with it they were strong, even if all the church's powers were against them. He believed that many who sympathized with them were afraid to come here. They must look for help from God. They were soldiers of the Lord, and must fight in His service, depending on Him and not upon themselves, and endeavor to stem this tide of ritualism, Romanism, &c.

Gordon, by unanimous consent, of this city, was then appointed temporary Chairman, and Alexander G. Tyng, of Peoria, Temporary Secretary.

A committee appointed for the purpose reported the names of the following gentlemen as permanent officers of the Conference, to wit: President, Hon. Felix R. Brunot, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Vice Presidents, Hon. Wm. Bigler, of Pennsylvania; Gordon S. Hubbard, of Illinois; Rev. Dr. Andrews, of Virginia; Col. Ayering, of New Jersey; Judge Hubbard, of Wisconsin; John J. Hewett, of Michigan; Secretaries, Rev. Dr. Cooper, of Illinois; Rev. Dr. Newton, of Connecticut, and Rev. T. L. Smith, of Missouri.

The President returned thanks. He had no intimation that he would occupy this place, and therefore could make no lengthy speech. He said that a few weeks ago he saw in the New York papers the startling announcement that a conference of a character very like this would be held in Chicago to divide the church. That statement had been repeated again and again. It was a device of the enemy. He had been more anxious to be a member, in addressing his Master, than to be ashamed against such a proposition. This was no meeting for separation; it was a meeting of those to be loved in the church, and were shocked at the tendency to pervert its doctrines and destroy its unity. They were not assembling the church should be called back from declension. He hoped nothing would be said to be calm, and that no words would be spoken by which their enemies could use against them.

A business Committee was appointed, Mr. Cheney, of Chicago, asked what constituted membership of the Conference. It was simply a Conference to discuss the feeling, the attitude of certain officers and rulers of the church, who are ordaining to the ministry views and doctrines obnoxious to the evangelical portion of the church. As the proceedings would go forth to the world, it would be well to understand who are competent to take part in the Conference.

Rev. Dr. Cooper, in reply, said he had prepared the following Declaration of Principles, which would give the information:

Whereas, We, the undersigned, the Evangelical Clergy and Laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church are sorely grieved by the action of the majority of discussing topics connected with a certain protest issued by the Bishops, and whereas, the manner of transacting such other business as under the circumstances may be deemed expedient thereto; be it

Resolved, That all who have signed, together with all who may hereafter sign, or who shall express their approval of the said protest, in writing, shall be members of this Conference.

A letter was then read from Mr. E. C. Cleaver, a member of Christ's Church, to visit him secretly, to avoid public notice, &c., &c.

Rev. Mr. Gallaher stated that a telegram had been sent to the United States, that at the noon prayer meeting, asking the intercession of that body in their supplications in behalf of his conference that the blessing of God would now unite in prayer with their New York brethren in the work done.

The committee on business submitted a report recommending the hours of meeting each day; also recommending that the Conference, after devotional exercises, the conference should discuss the following questions, to wit: What shall we do? and second, How shall we do it? Recommending that the Chair shall receive the feelings of the convention, so that the Executive Committee, from the remarks made, may be able to frame business for further consideration. Adjourned till 2:30 P. M., to-day, to allow the committee time.

The Conference met at 2:30 and exhausted half an hour in devotional exercises. The meeting then proceeded to discuss the question, "What shall we do?" Mr. Nash, of Illinois, said the first thing to be done was to ascertain who were right on the record. He insisted that it was not a convention to divide the Church, but to consider the action of the Bishops on the revision of the Prayer Book, he thought the subject would be narrowed considerably. He had the fight on the word "regeneration" was a small one. He doubted whether this was the proper time to act on the Prayer Book. He signed the call for the meeting, and did not intend to ask pardon for it. They were assembled to ask leave of their Bishop to meet and discuss issues, if so they had better go somewhere else, or yield up the ghost.

Mr. Cooper had been a minister of the church twenty-four years; had been a rector of one in the church, and did not propose to leave it. Mr. Cooper spoke at length on the subject of the ritualistic of the evangelical charges in this diocese.

Dr. Bower said that when a clergyman said to his Bishop that his conscience would not let him use a service, the Bishop would tell him to go on and exercise his authority. Many could not use the word "regenerate." He would not strike it out.

Mr. Newton said the Bishop should not attempt to depose Mr. Cheney, but the Standing Committee would be the proper body to act. The Bishop could not act in the matter. It was premature.

The question was further discussed by Messrs. Clements, of Ohio, and Gallagher, of New Jersey.

The question, How shall we do it? was then discussed by Col. Ayering, Mr. Gallaher, Mr. Clements, and Mr. Cooper, who offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Conference and the members thereof have heretofore individually, so they now in their collective capacity recognize no authority to interpret the statements and teachings against which the protest of the Bishops of the Church in this morning was directed, now solemnly reaffirm their opposition to them.

Resolved, That this Conference recognizes the present as a time of imminent danger to the purity of worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and does hereby pledge itself to use all proper efforts for the preservation of the same in their integrity.

The resolutions were adopted. After which a few dissenting voices, and the last unanimously. The Business Committee decided that the revision of the Prayer Book should be discussed from eight to nine this evening, and "how to do it" Committee to meet.

Mr. Cheney said he could not be present to-night. He consequently left the matter standing about the revision of the Prayer Book. Were they to go on using a prayer book which incorporated a false doctrine, and then indulge in praying. He hoped the time would come when they could have a service in which the Bishop laying his heavy hand upon them; a true liturgical worship, according to Christ, the master. He had seen many laymen present, and he was glad to see them with us. They were not represented here. The clergy did not propose to tear up the Prayer Book, but to bring it into harmony with the word of God. The discussion had already done more good than all the Episcopal preaching in Chicago for a century. A cry of anguish would waken the laity to the truth that they had a right to be heard. Let us devise a way that were men who dared stand up for the truth in the face of ecclesiastical censure. Adjourned until eight o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Anti-Ritual Episcopal Conference assembled this evening at eight o'clock, in accordance with adjournment. A brief time was given to devotional exercises.

The question for discussion was then announced, "Should the Prayer Book be revised?" Before the discussion commenced, Alexander G. Tyng, Esq., moved that a committee of five be appointed to draft such resolutions for the consideration of the Conference to-morrow, which was adopted. Rev. Mr. Newton, of Connecticut, being chairman.

The discussion was then commenced, and continued until ten o'clock, the hour for adjournment, by Col. Ayering, Rev. Dr. Cooper, John H. Keeler, Esq., Alex. G. Tyng, Esq., Rev. Mr. Oliver, Rev. Dr. Newton and others. With the exception of Mr. Oliver the speakers took position that the Prayer Book should be revised; did not regard it as a vital question, or one to be introduced into the deliberations of this Conference, which was called for other purposes.

Without reaching a conclusion the Conference adjourned until to-morrow morning at 8:30.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 16—10 P. M.

At the open board in the afternoon the leading grain markets were quiet but firm. Wheat quiet and ½ @¾c higher: No. 2 closing at $1 14@$1 15 cash; No. 2 corn quiet but firm at 69½c for mixed, and 70c for prime in grain or provisions, and prices were nominally unchanged.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, June 16.—Flour active. Wheat firm and in moderate demand: sales 15,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago at $1 30; 15,000 do No. 2 do at $1 26; 30,000 do No. 2 Milwaukee club at $1 20¾, part to arrive, and 10,000 do No. 2 Chicago at $1 21¾; 15,000 do No. 2 later; 10,000 do No. 2 Milwaukee, to arrive, at $1 20¾; 5,000 do spring at 60c; 5,000 bush No. 2 at 57½c; 5,000 do per sample at 56c; 12,000 do per sample at 57½c; 10,000 do per sample at 58c; 20,000 bush western at 67½c. Pork firm at $33. Lard 19½c. Highwines nominally 92c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, June 16.—Flour active; choice Wisconsin and Iowa $9 25@$9 75. Wheat quiet at $1 18 for No. 1; $1 13½@$1 14 for No. 2. Corn quiet and steady at 59c for No. 2. Corn in fair demand at 58c for No. 2. Barley quiet at 86c for No. 2. Grain freights firm and rates unchanged.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, June 16.—Cotton excited; low middling held at 32c; receipts 146 bales; exports 360 bales. Flour heavy at $4 75@$10 50. Corn firm at 87½@90c. Oats firm at 55c. Hay quiet; prime $25 00@$26 00. Pork firm at $33 50@34. Bacon shoulders 14½@14¾c; sides 18½@19c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, June 16.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened lc better, but closed 1½c lower; amber $1 31 on spot; $1 31 seller June. Corn quiet and firm; No. 1 68½@69c; No. 2 67½c; rejected 56c. Oats quiet and steady at 46c for Michigan. Rye dull and 5c lower; sales of Michigan at 96c. Barley nominal.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, June 16.—Cotton in fair demand and advanced lc; middlings 31½@32c; sales 950 bales; receipts 61 bales; exports 2,654 bales. Sugar nominal; common 9½@9¾c; prime 10@10¼c. Molasses nominal.

Nashville Cotton Market.

NASHVILLE, June 16.—Cotton firm; low middling 32c; good ordinary 29c.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Press Denounce Bright's Letter—The "Times" on the Alabama Claims—House of an Irish Magistrate Attacked—Proposed Duty on Petroleum Rejected by the Zolvercin—Speech of King William at Bremen—Negotiations Between France and Belgium Renewed—Attempted Assassination in Florence—News from South America—An Englishman Visits the Camp of Lopez, and Returns with Dispatches from McMahon—Difficulties Between Turkey and Persia Settled—Letter from Emperor Napoleon—The Regency Bill Passed by the Spanish Cortes, &c., &c.

The London Press.

LONDON, June 16.—The press generally censure Mr. Bright's letter to the Birmingham meeting.

The *Times*, commenting on the proceedings in the House of Lords on the Irish Church bill, says the debate exhibits moderation and patriotism. The *Times* believes the vote of the Peers will be given on a judicial consideration of the arguments, based on the provisions of the bill and the judgment of the nation.

The Times on the Alabama Claims.

The *Times* has another article on the Alabama claims, and says it cannot be denied that the work of building the Alabama was done knowingly by British builders in a British port, though after the event it may be regretted that such proceedings were lawful, it is most certain they were not unlawful; but it would have been better for both countries if the Government had seized the Alabama. The justifiability of such a course is clear, and the refusal is the offense which England committed, and which she is ready to submit to any tribunal as soon as the Americans desire.

Shot by Rebels.

CORK, June 16.—Four men attacked the house of Mr. Gray, a magistrate, at Black Rock last night. The inmates resisted and fired on the assailants, one of whom was mortally wounded. The others fled.

No Duty on Petroleum.

BERLIN, June 16.—The Parliament of the Zolverein have rejected the proposed duty on petroleum.

King William at Bremen.

BREMEN, June 16.—The King of Prussia has arrived in this city. He was entertained to-day at a banquet given in his honor by the city, and made a speech in the course of which he said if Providence had willed the accomplishment of the unification of Germany, it would have been impossible for him to do it through him, it was not by himself alone but by his companions and his allies that that work was executed. All that was sought by the present generation had not been accomplished, but their successors would gather the fruit and witness the completion of the edifice, the foundation of which has been laid. In conclusion, he sincerely expressed thanks for the reception he had met, and drank to their prosperity and health.

Negotiations Resumed.

BRUSSELS, June 16.—Negotiations between the French and Belgian Governments for the settlement of commercial differences have been resumed, and are progressing favorably. It is hoped they will be terminated before the end of the month.

Attempted Assassination.

FLORENCE, July 16.—Signor Labbia, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, was attacked to-day by an assassin in the street. After a desperate struggle the assassin fled, leaving the deputy badly wounded.

European News.

LONDON, June 16.—Details of news by the South American steamer at Lisbon are received. The Brazilian iron-clads ascended the Paraguay to a point near the camp of Lopez, but were unable to proceed further on account of shallow water and want of coal. The Paraguayans made efforts to obstruct the river and blow up the allied fleet, but without success. The English officer, who left the camp of the Brazilian commander, passed through the lines with dispatches for Lopez, and returned with a letter from Gen. McMahon, the United States Minister.

Difficulties Settled.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 16.—The difficulties between Turkey and Persia have been settled, and the Persian ambassador here resumed his functions.

Letter from Napoleon.

PARIS, June 16.—The Emperor has written a letter to M. Mackan, one of the newly elected members of the Corps Legislatif, in reply to the receipt of a communication addressed to him by that gentleman in the name of his constituents. The Emperor, in his reply, says the Government will not tolerate any disturbance and grant privileges, but the concession of principle and personal sacrifices are always insufficient in the presence of a popular movement. The people must profit and preserve its self-respect ought not to yield to external pressure. The Emperor adds: "I am well assured that these views are those of your constituents, as I am convinced that they are the same which are entertained by the majority of the Chamber."

The Regency Bill Passed.

MADRID, June 16.—The Spanish Cortes has passed the decree establishing a Regency under Marshal Serrano. The vote on its final passage stood 190 yeas to 44 nays. Magnificent demonstrations were made in favor of Serrano, by Castelar and Olozaga, the former attacking and the latter defending the French empire.

Death of Baron Stanley.

LONDON, June 16.—Baron Stanley, of Adderly, died to-day, aged sixty-seven.

Murphy Discharged.

LONDON, June 16.—Murphy, the Anti-Irish agitator, arrested for inciting the Fenians to insurrection, has been discharged on the ground of informality in the arrest.

Emigration from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, June 15.—Over six thousand men, women and children left this port for New York last week.

Prince Arthur to Visit Canada.

LONDON, June 15.—Prince Arthur has decided to make a visit to Canada, and perhaps to the United States. He will leave during the fall.

Shipping Intelligence.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 16.—The steamship Leipsig, from Baltimore, arrived yesterday.

London Money Market.

LONDON, June 16, Evening.—Consols for money 93¾; for account 93¾. United States 5-20's bonds 86¾ at Frankfort 86¼@86½. Erie, 19½; Illinois, 86. Atlantic and Great Western, 29.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, June 16.—Rentes (old); rentes 70 francs 37 centimes, ex-dividend.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 16.—Cotton active; middling uplands on spot 11½@12¾; afloat 12¾; do Orleans 12¾@12¾d; sales 20,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Red winter wheat 9s 7d; red western 8s 7d. Western flour 24s 6d. Corn 28s 6d for old. Oats 3s 4d. Barley 5s. Peas 37s.

Pork 98s. Beef 90s. Lard 73s. Cheese 79s. Bacon 62s.

Refined petroleum is 7¾d. Tallow 41s.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, June 16.—Sugar 23s 3d@23s 6d on spot, afloat active and firmer at 23s. Refined petroleum 1s 6d. Linseed oil 29s.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Evening, June 16.—5-20s quiet and steady at an advance, closing at 86¾@86¾.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, June 15.—Petroleum at Antwerp 47 francs.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, June 16.—Cotton 144 francs.

HAVRE, Evening, June 15.—Cotton buoyant; first qualities quoted 145 francs; low middlings to arrive, at 140 francs.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Late Prize Fight—McCoole Declared the Winner—Allen Challenged by Gallagher—Horse Racing at Oil City.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—The following will be published to-morrow morning: I, Valentine McKinney, give decision in the late fight between McCoole and Allen, in favor of McCoole, first time, first round claimed by Allen on McCoole in the last round, by gouging his eye.

(Signed) C. McKINNEY, Referee.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—Gallagher this morning challenged Tom Allen to fight him for one thousand dollars. In his challenge Gallagher recognizes Allen as the winner of the fight yesterday, notwithstanding the decision of the referee. Allen's backers met at Allen's this morning soon at the idea of Allen committing suicide by McCoole.

ST. LOUIS, June 16, 10 P. M.—It announced to-night that McCoole claims that the referee gained him, and the decision of the referee was in accordance with the rules of the prize ring, that Allen struck first after the rounds of it, and has sent a challenge to Allen to fight him for five thousand dollars within three months, nor more than one hundred miles from St. Louis. Mike says he was suffering with erysipelas for two weeks before the fight, but it was known only by a few of his intimate friends, and he did not want to be beaten or defeated by a physician. One of his eyes was still closed, and his face much disfigured.

OIL CITY, June 16.—The following entries to the June meeting of 1869, Oil City Park Association, commencing Thursday, June 17th, have been made: Purse No. 1, for horses owned in Venango county, $500 to the first, purse, $100 to the second, $100 to the third. James White names s. m. Lady Jane; J. Harbaugh names b. m. Fancy Dew; J. I. Tate names b. h. Bob Ridley; Frank Wheeler names blk. m. Black Crook; C. Myers names b. h. Rob Roy. Purse No. 2, for pacers, $200 to the first, $100 to the second. Harry Hazelton names b. g. Harry D.; O. Kelly names s. m. Mary Ann; D. C. Taylor names s. h. Buckeye Jack; Frank Wheeler names br. h. Black Jack; H. G. Brown names s. g. Frank. Second day. Purse No. 3, $200 to the first, $100 to the second and $100 to the third. L. H. Titus names w. h. White Bird; Alex. Lewis names b. m. Clara; Pat. Higgins names b. Blue Lick; H. W. Brown names s. h. Frank.

CLEVELAND, June 16.—In a prize fight at Cuyahoga Lake, Saturday, McGuire was killed in the ninth round, by a terrific blow from Donnelly, who escaped to Canada.

BOSTON.

The National Peace Jubilee.

Reception of President Grant—Review of State Militia—Great Enthusiasm at the Coliseum—50,000 People Present—Brilliant Scene—A Classical Programme Satisfactorily Performed.

BOSTON, June 16.—President Grant responded to Gov. Claflin's welcome as follows: It affords me great pleasure to visit the capital of the State which has done so much for my support, and for the support of the Union in time of the great rebellion—a State whose principles did so much to give me whatever political position I have attained, and a State where I have received such a hearty welcome in other days.

The members of the Governor's Council, Supreme Bench, Lieutenant Governor and Governor then introduced to the President. After this ceremony he was escorted to the Senate Chamber, where he was welcomed by President Pittman, and the members of the Senate then personally introduced to the President, besides numerous ladies. The President and party were then escorted by the Sergeant-at-Arms to the House of Representatives, where Speaker Jew

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1869.

PRESIDENT GRANT was the guest of the city of Boston yesterday; held a reception, was banqueted, reviewed the troops, and listened to the harmonious concord at the Peace Jubilee. Boston is indeed making a success of what at first seemed a speculative Yankee notion.

A LONDON dispatch announces that PRINCE ARTHUR, the Queen's youngest son, is about to visit Canada and possibly the United States. This scion of royalty also bears the name of PATRICK, given to him as a special compliment to her Majesty's faithful subjects in Ireland. It was a compliment that has hardly paid expenses.

VIRGINIA, it seems to be pretty clearly established, will elect WALKER, Conservative Republican, Governor, next month, and adopt the Constitution expurgated of its disfranchising and test-oath features. The most diverse elements support WALKER, "extra BILLY" SMITH and HUNNICUTT, for instance. Even the conservative Virginians—"the old blood" of the State—accept the equality of the negro at the polls and before the law. All they ask is the admission of the State into the Union, and the return of peace and prosperity through local self-government. They are vastly ahead of the Pennsylvania Democracy.

THE London *Times* of Tuesday is contradictory on the Alabama question. It admits that the Alabama was built at a British port by British builders, they well knowing the piratical mission for which she was intended. That's frank, and the repentance evinced in the confession that it would have been better had the vessel been seized, is praiseworthy. But still, all this don't pay the bill. If it could have been liquidated by regrets, JOHN BULL would have wiped it out long ago. Repentance and sympathy are all very well, but reparation is what is wanted.

THE meeting of the clergy and members of the different religious denominations to take action in regard to the contemplated demonstration by a portion of the German population, on the Fourth of July, will be held this evening. We do not regard the meeting as at all necessary, but since it is to be held, we trust those attending will refrain from all indiscreet utterances or resolutions. We would have the Germans abandon the foolish challenge they have thrown out, without resort to the laws to compel it, and in a manner to cement rather than divide the good feeling that has hitherto existed between all classes of our people.

IT is probable that the Mississippi homicide case, and the trial by military commission of E. M. YERGER for the murder of Colonel JOSEPH G. CRANE at Jackson, Miss., on the 8th of June, will become one of the marked cases of military jurisprudence at the South. It does not appear that the murder of Colonel CRANE grew out of any political differences, but still it was a cold blooded and brutal homicide, seemingly with all the premeditation necessary to constitute the highest grade of the offense. YERGER is now on trial by military commission at Jackson, and if the finding of this tribunal should condemn the murderer to the highest penalty of military or civil law, the course of the administration in reviewing the proceedings of the court will be awaited with the greatest interest. Attorney General HOAR recently rendered an opinion in the case of a resident of Texas, convicted of murder by military commission, that the proceedings of the court were regular, that it was a constitutional tribunal in the unreconstructed States, and that its judgment should be executed. But the Texan murderer was a low fellow, while the Mississippi criminal has held high positions, in public and private life. Of course all the appliances usual in such cases will be brought into requisition to screen him; but, if the tribunal instituted for his trial should, after a fair and impartial hearing, record its judgment that YERGER should be punished as a murderer, we trust that precisely the same measure of justice shall be dealt out to him as to the unknown and friendless miscreant in Texas. Elsewhere the facts of the YERGER-CRANE case will be found sufficiently complete to give the reader a knowledge of the crime, and the circumstances under which it was perpetrated.

THE GERMANS AND THE FOURTH OF JULY.

We are pleased to learn that the proposed demonstration on Sunday, July 4, by a particular class of Germans, residents in this city, instead of meeting with the approval of the great body of that nationality, is condemned by a large majority as imprudent in the extreme. The Germans of Pittsburgh and vicinity, as in most other cities of the country, may be divided into three classes: The Protestant Germans, the Catholic Germans, and the liberal or free-thinking Germans. The two former divisions are in earnest opposition to the Sunday demonstration, not alone because of the irreligious character it may assume, but for the reason that they regard it as insulting to the American community, and calculated to engender ill feeling and create discord between the native-born and adopted citizens.

Among Americans the opposition to the Sunday celebration of the Fourth of July is not confined, by any means, to the strict church members or the clergy. The great body of our citizens, even including many who disapprove of a recent interpretation given to the Sunday laws, cannot see the propriety of degrading a sacred national anniversary by making it the occasion of insult to the religious convictions of our citizens, a grave departure from custom, and a means of open defiance of the laws. The flimsy guise of excessive patriotism is easily penetrated. If it was reverence for the principles and the heroes of the Revolution that induced the contemplated festivities, there would be a certain amount of sympathy awarded to those whose patriotism is so exuberant that it cannot be restrained for twenty-four hours. But we all know the contrary. There is very little idea of honoring the authors of the Declaration of Independence or those who defended its principles in the field and in council, at the bottom of this movement. It is the least consideration connected with it. The open and avowed motive is to insult our people who cannot see the propriety of selling beer on Sunday in defiance of the laws, and in addition, to demonstrate the contempt of those entering into the demonstration, for the laws of the State.

Now, no matter what may be one's opinion as to the expediency of the Sunday laws, it is certainly very humiliating to the native-born citizen that his most cherished anniversary should be prostituted to such purposes. When laws grow unpopular with us we agitate for their repeal. That's the American way of righting the wrong. But carry out the principle on which a portion of the Germans propose to act and see where it would land us. Certainly anarchy, the overthrow of society and the rule of the strongest; we would be brought back to the old law that might makes right. And was it not to escape from this rule of Old World monarchists that these very Germans sought the protection of the laws and institutions of free America? Would they create a tyranny worse than that from which they fled?

How long, we would ask some of these fiery declaimers, who think that liberty means license, would Americans be tolerated in ridiculing or trampling under foot the customs, usages and laws of "Fatherland?" If, in going to Germany, we should set up our individual theories against the laws of the State and the convictions of the community, we think it very likely that the indignation of the people would be fully as swift and certain as the interference of the authorities. Therefore, cannot all the Germans, as a portion of them certainly do, recognize the fact that our laws and the almost universal sentiment of our people, are entitled to fully as much consideration as they would claim for themselves under similar circumstances?

Take the Jewish citizens of the city as an illustration: Saturday is their day for rest and religious devotion. They do not recognize the Christian Sabbath as possessing any claims upon their consideration, other than the claims of comity and of kindly fellowship. Yet, with very rare exceptions, their outward observance of Sunday is the same as that of a majority of their fellow citizens. They bow in cheerful obedience to the laws of the State, and we have yet to see any demonstration on their part designed to bring those laws into contempt, or ridicule the religious sentiment of the community.

Again we say to these Germans who propose to insult the Fourth of July, by making it the medium for the gratification of a pitiful spite against our people and the laws, that they will have the sympathy in their movement of no class of the inhabitants of the city, Catholic or Protestant, foreign born or native. They will stand alone, occupying a most unenviable notoriety, and establishing a precedent which, if indulged to its legitimate ending, would be destructive of the most cherished hopes they brought with them to this country. If the laws are distasteful to them, the same means of relief are open that Americans resort to when oppressed by obnoxious enactments. No other remedy is possible or can be tolerated. Any thing else would be anarchy.

—On this subject, we quote the annexed extract from a leading editorial in the Pittsburgh *Post* of yesterday, which will show these demonstrative Germans, if they are disposed to hearken to the voice of reason, that it is a united public sentiment they propose to combat by their discourteous abuse of the Fourth of July. The *Post* says:

> "We are opposed to any secular demonstration on Sunday. It must be preserved if we expect society to be held together. It will be treated as an insult by a class of Germans any more than in that of the Israelites. Sunday is a more important day than the Fourth of July, and must not be set aside for the gain or whim of any class. The native in this case is particularly offensive, inasmuch as it is proposed to set Sunday aside because it is the badge of Christianity. Scoffing at religion are permitted equal rights with believers, but they should not attempt to defy the law and long observed customs of the country. We do not care to inquire into the politics of these Germans, but we hope no amount of threats in that direction will prevent an instant and thorough condemnation by the press of the proposed demonstration."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A paper was recently read before the Academy of Sciences at Toulouse, France, to prove that the trunks of trees are not of a circular, but of an elliptical form, the axis from east to west being longer than that from north to south. The names of eight distinguished observers of the operations of nature are given as supporting the fact mentioned.

A savings bank for Chinese has been started in San Francisco, to get into circulation the $5,000,000 gold, said to be hoarded in old stockings.

There is a society in San Francisco known as the "San Francisco Debating Club," which, at a recent meeting, had for discussion the following question: "Resolved, That George Francis Train a humbug?" The announcement of the question for discussion attracted a large audience in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. The question created an animated and spicy debate, and all that was good and ill in the man was by turns produced and commented on. A vote on the question, in which the audience was allowed to participate, resulted in declaring Train a humbug—only three or four in the negative.

The first arched stone bridge in the United States was built over the Ipswich River, Massachusetts, in 1764, by Governor Bowdoin, and before it was opened for travel was called "Choate's Folly."

Among the acquisitions to the British Museum which are mentioned in the annual accounts are 1,000 estimates, in a decree of the Senate and people of Ephesus, granting the citizenship to Agathobies, a Rhodian, for selling fourteen thousand measures of wheat at a rate cheaper than the market price in Ephesus."

The New York Sorosis recommend the early erection in New York of *national* asylums for infants, with lying-in departments, to be located outside the city limits, with territory and bureaus in at least four sections of the city—east, west, north and south. The bureaus to be under the charge of women, as also the lying-in wards of the hospital. The idea is good, but wherefore "national?"

The demi-mondaine who rules the world in London just now, and whose portrait is in every photographer's window along side that of the bishops, society's leaders in appearance at the Italian Opera in a box exactly opposite the Royal box on a night when it was occupied by some members of the Royal Family. The lessee received a message that if ever a similar thing happened again no member of the Royal Family would enter the Opera House in future.

The Rev. Dr. Bushnell calls the demand for female suffrage "an attempt to make trumpets out of flutes and sunflowers out of violets."

In Albany, a few days ago, Mrs. Frances T. Hanna, accompanied by her father, the Rev. Mr. Robbins, visited the Albany City Bank, and drew out $1,000 which she deposited in a satchel. The satchel was place on the counter for a moment, along with another one belonging to her father, and almost immediately one of them disappeared—having been taken, no doubt, by three suspicious looking men who had followed the lady to the bank. On examination, it was discovered that the satchel containining the money was safe, while the robbers had carried off a bag full of sermons.

At the recent visit of the Sons of Temperance to the President, after the officials had inflicted their speeches upon General Grant, a little cockney Englishmen, by the name of Dr. Lees, stepped forward and insulted upon speaking for all England. The President, after glancing at him, stood his ground bravely. The Englishman, losing sight of the temperance question, launched out upon the subject uppermost just now in the mind of every Britisher—to wit: The importance of maintaining peace between the two countries. The President expressed great confidence in the "stability" of the President. He hoped "humity" would be preserved. No honest "Hinglishman" wanted a war between "Hinglan" and "Hamerica." He went on in this strain for some time, everybody in the room endeavoring to keep a straight face. The President looked steadily at the floor, never moved a muscle of his face, and seemed much pleased when the little Britisher concluded.

The Kentucky Court of Appeals has affirmed the decision of a lower court, fining the keeper of a billiard saloon for allowing a minor to play the game in his establishment without the consent of his father.

Three expeditions—one under the direction of M. Lombert, a Frenchman, another under the auspices of the Danish Government, and the third organized by the friends of certain German capitalists—are soon to make another attempt to reach the North Pole.

Foreign Bondholders in Trouble.

If we are to believe European journals, the recent eagerness abroad to invest in foreign securities may be followed by a panic. Several governments who have obtained good round sums in cash from English capitalists have repudiated their obligations altogether; others have temporarily suspended the payment of interest on debt, while others heavily taxed their bonds; and some, for example Russia, are borrowing at such a rate that a catastrophe may be confidently looked for. Austria has recently passed a law ordaining the compulsory conversion of the national debt into bonds of a uniform character; that is, money which was borrowed at high rate of interest will be reduced to a denomination paying but a low rate. The foreign holders have vainly appealed for exemption from this measure. Lord Clarendon has informed the Committee of Foreign Bondholders that the Austrian Government have declared their inability to depart, in favor of foreign holders of Austrian bonds, from the law imposing the compulsory conversion of the debt. "Silence is impossible on the part of ministers to utilize every source of revenue in order to bring the country through its pecuniary difficulties." This unfortunate committee have resolved to try further agitation.

DURING the first week of June, Mr. Boutwell bought $1,690,000 of five-twenties, paying therefor, including the premium, $1,753,560, in currency. To obtain the funds devoted to this purchase, he sold $1,000,000 of the idle hoard of gold in the Government vaults at a premium in greenbacks of 42.25 per cent, realizing $1,422,500 in paper money, and leaving a balance of $289,000 in legal tenders to go into the Treasury. So far as the gold was applied to the purchase of the bonds, the Secretary obtained the $1,000,000 investment at an expenditure of $426,250 in gold, saving by the operation not only $133,073 26 in coin to the nation, but the interest on the amount added to the sinking fund of the fiscal department of the Government, or $164 38 per day, $1,070 06 per week, $4,593 40 per month, $56,000 per year, in gold.

THE ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, by New Hampshire makes, according to our tally, says the New York *Times*, including Indiana, twenty-four States which have given it their approval. Three States of twenty-nine are required for the completion of the work. Vermont is sure to ratify it so soon as its Legislature assembles next fall. Texas will do the same for the reconstruction of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas dictates the ratification of those States as a preliminary to their full restoration to the Union. This will make up the sum total of twenty-eight; but we presume that Georgia will also be required to ratify the amendment ere she is admitted to representation in Congress, while there is little doubt that Rhode Island will give her vote in favor of the measure when her Legislature meets in January.

IT is reported that countless myriads of grasshoppers have lately made their appearance on the north and eastern shore of Salt Lake, and are marching or hopping toward the City of the Dead. The ground around Promontory Point is literally black with the young and rapacious insects. They are now about three-fourths of an inch in length, black in color, and more resembling a cricket than a grasshopper. But as they increase in size their color changes to brown. About two weeks since these pests made their first appearance in that section, being then about an eighth of an inch in length, and having the appearance of sand crickets. They grow rapidly and are very voracious, destroying everything in their way.

THE suspension of labor at the anthracite coal mines in this State, which has lasted five weeks in the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions, and nearly as long in the Wyoming region, is now nearly at an end. The Miners and Laborers' Association, at a meeting at Mahoney, on Thursday, resolved that, commencing on Wednesday, the 16th inst., all districts or branches which can agree with their employers as to basis and condition of resumption to resume work." Under this action the miners in what is known as the Schuylkill region will resume work at once. The laborers of all classes and their families are reported to be suffering from the want of necessaries of life.

THE Evening Post of Monday—at last—has the best reason to believe it was misled as to the new political war issue, and that "Mr. Sumner has not taken any part in the scheme."

THE Harrisburg *State Guard* was temporarily suspended with the issue of Tuesday morning. Its publication will be resumed on or about the first of July under new arrangements.

MURDER AT THE SOUTH.

The Killing of Col. Joseph G. Crane, at Jackson, Miss., on the 8th of June, by E. M. Yerger—Details of what Promises to be a Notable Case.

The difficulty between E. M. Yerger, of Jackson, Miss., and Col. Joseph G. Crane, mayor of the city, which resulted in the killing of the latter, grew out of certain official proceedings of the latter, which are explained by the following advertisement that appeared in the Jackson papers of June 1st:

> NOTICE.—By virtue of a warrant of distress, dated this 4th day of June, 1869, to the undersigned, Marshal of the city of Jackson, directed by the Honorable the Mayor of said city, I have distrained and levied upon the hereinafter described personal property of E. M. Yerger, for taxes due in arrears by him to said city, and will proceed to sell, in front of Bloom's store, in the city of Jackson, Mississippi, at public outcry, for cash, to the highest bidder, on the 10th day of June, A. D. 1869, within legal hours, the following described personal property, levied on to satisfy the amount of said taxes, and all costs: One piano.
>
> W. S. FREEMAN.
>
> Jackson, Miss., June 1, 1869.

Yerger was in Memphis at the time, but on his return to Jackson on the 8th—the day of the murder—sent several messages to Colonel Crane, the purport of which was an invitation to meet him on the street, disclaiming all official character, in order to give him satisfaction for what he esteemed to be an affront. Crane's friends advised him to reject the challenge, but to arm himself before proceeding to the streets. He declined to arm himself or to ask the arrest of Yerger who was inflamed with liquor. A short time before the fatal meeting Crane met on official business, and the parties met at a street corner. At this point we take up the narrative of a witness before the Coroner's jury:

Harris Hartsdale, sworn.—Came out of *Clarion* office and met Colonel Crane; passed him with usual salutations, and went into Green's bank; while there heard some one say, "Crane is a damned puppy;" ran out with Mr. Thomas, George Green; saw Col. Crane and E. M. Yerger standing near each other. Col. Crane said, "You are drunk, and had better go home." Mr. Yerger said, "I am not drunk, and want to tell you that you are a damned puppy." Colonel Crane said, "I don't care for you, and will not have anything to do with you." Yerger said, "I telegraphed to you not to take advantage of me during my absence," at the same time shaking his finger—don't know which hand—in Crane's face. Crane said, "I did not take advantage of you," and made a gesture with his hand. Yerger said, "Take your hand out of my face, you damned cowardly son of a bitch," at the same time striking Crane's hand down. Crane said, "I don't know you, and don't want to have anything to do with you except civilly." At this time witness noticed that Mr. Yerger had his right hand in his bosom. Colonel Crane turned his back to Mr. Yerger and took one step up street. Mr. Yerger pushed him and said, "Go, you damned dog." Colonel Crane wheeled round and struck Colonel Yerger with a walking stick; they then engaged, and Mr. Yerger drew a knife and commenced cutting at Colonel Crane. Mr. Crane caught Mr. Yerger's arm and held it awhile; they were still struggling. Mr. Yerger jerked his arm away to strike Colonel Crane in the back; at this time Colonel Crane backed into Brown's store; fainted and expired just inside of the door. Witness could see nothing but the open knife in Mr. Yerger's hand. Crane fell and Yerger stepped out and threw the knife at Colonel Crane, saying, "Now, you damned cowardly dog." Yerger: "What did you strike me for?" Witness could not identify the knife—did not. Has known Mr. Yerger's hands—at the time thought it was a "sling" knife.

No weapon was found on the body of Colonel Crane. The jury returned a verdict that he "came to his death by a stab in the breast given him by the hands of E. M. Yerger, with a sharp edged instrument, commonly called a knife, in the city of Jackson, county and State aforesaid, on this the 8th day of June, A. D., 1869."

HEART-BURNING AT SEA.

The *Pilot* newspaper of Jackson, in narrating the affair, had the following: "The heart-rending scene which occurred at the spot of the tragedy—the meeting of the young wife of the murdered man came and threw herself upon his prostrate, lifeless and bloody form, and in piteous wails cried out, 'Oh, Joseph! speak to me!' 'Say that you are not dead!' 'Oh! God, that this thing were only a dream!' Humanity should be thus snatched from me!' was indescribably affecting. The excited, and silently wept earnest tears with the bereaved one. The body was borne from the spot almost a maniac, amidst the sympathy of the entire gathered population,"

COLONEL CRANE.

The murdered man was born at Dayton, O., in 1825, and was the son of a former Congressman from the Dayton district. He served gallantly through the war, and at the time of his death was Chief Commissary of the Military District, and in addition to the other duties, was filling the place of Mayor of Jackson, by order of the District Commander. Colonel Crane was about six feet two inches in height, imposing and distinguished in his personal appearance. In all the relations of life—as husband, father, citizen, Judge and soldier, he was a model of the manly type. A man of thorough, accomplished, polished gentleman in his bearing, he was truly loved and universally admired by all who came in contact with him. Perhaps no officer of the army of equal rank had more warm personal friends. Colonel Crane leaves a widow and two most promising and interesting sons, aged seventeen and fourteen years respectively. Mr. Boyd the father-in-law of Commodore Jas. Findlay Schenck, of the United States Navy, and the sister of Generals Robert C. Schenck, the present distinguished member at Congress from the Dayton District. She is a most charming, amiable, and Christian lady, a worthy representative of her illustrious family. Herself and husband loved both born in the same town; they knew each other from earliest infancy; they grew up side by side, and their souls melted into one, imperceptibly, irresistibly. Through every change of fortune, through good and evil report, they seemed to cling the closer, with advancing years.

WATER-WORKS QUESTION.

The New Bill—The Change in the Commission, Etc.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The subject of a plentiful supply of pure water is one which has required and received from the earliest period of civilization of which we have any authentic records, the attention of sovereigns and governments, its necessity to the very existence of a city having been conceded in the days of Pagan Rome—as witness the magnificent sequeducts which centuries have failed to destroy; but it is reserved to this city of Pittsburgh to demonstrate that *pure water* is not a "necessary of life," and to its Councils to show an apparent disdain of the subject, as being secondary in importance to the question of "who altered the bill?" Now that the question is settled, and that the public benefactor who was found guilty has been duly censured therefor, would it not be well for our representatives in Councils to calmly consider the question of an adequate and proper supply of reasonably pure water on its merits, and proceed to business—at least as soon as by concurrence the request to the Governor to sign the bill is sent forward and the bill duly signed. That the cause of the water supply is more likely to be advanced under the Mayoralty bill than it would have been under the bill adopted by Councils, who can doubt?

A commission of nine citizens at large, is certainly a sufficiently cumbersome piece of machinery, but what would we have done with a commission of *twenty-three* Councilmen, each feeling it his duty to look out for the interests of "his whole" The Senator who procured the substitution of "three" for "twenty-three Councilmen, (whatever may be his merits or demerits in other respects), certainly did us good service, for which he is entitled to our thanks. Even as thirty-four "pasters and folders" could not be divided between sixty-one members of the Legislature without resulting in vulgar fractions, it is impossible to apportion nine citizens equally among twenty-five wards, and therein are we the gainers.

Who that knows anything of the subject of determining upon, locating and constructing important public works, would dream of confiding the duty to twenty-three gentlemen elected to represent local interests in a City Council—forming a commission in accordance as to be entirely unready—in which the *right* would have to be constantly compromised with the *wrong?* In order to make any progress—in twenty-three separate and distinct local interests we must have agreement, or the results would have been improbable if not impossible.

The bill once signed, it is the duty of Councils to proceed at once to the appointment of the nine citizens at large, as a commission to "The Water Commission," and on the correct discharge of that duty greatly depends the successful solution of the problem (for we have one at present) of procuring for these cities an *adequate supply of pure water.*

With a view of inducing a free expression of intelligent public opinion upon this subject, I propose (with your consent) to treat of it briefly under the several heads of "The Water Commission;" of whom constituted; their first duty; the selection of professional advisers; "The requisites of adequacy, of accessibility, adaptability and *purity* of the water;" The probable cost of a plan, with any other points that may be suggested in the course of the discussion of the subject. I propose to discuss the question in the spirit of presumed superiority of knowledge, and without favoring any particular plan or location, source or mode of supply, leaving all that to be determined, as it should be, by the Commission, upon data fully established as reliable and correct. If this discussion results in awakening a public interest in the solution of the "water supply" and developing its importance, it will have accomplished all the desire of one who seeks only the

PUBLIC GOOD.

The Proposed German Demonstration.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

With your leave, let me express my thanks for the manner in which you have treated the above question? It has been too common to treat this class of our population as inferior. The term "Dutchman" is used as a term of reproach, and is very offensive to them. No educated, right-minded American ever allows himself to use such a term. The truth is, it is coming more and more to be understood by all men of culture among us, that the Germans are a most important part of our population, not only on account of their patient, persevering industry and thrift, but very much more on account of their ripe scholarship. The tremendous inroads they have made in the domain of ignorance, actually distancing all other peoples in this respect, even in regard to theological knowledge and the investigation of the Scriptures and other recorded to the subjects. Who is so ignorant as not to know that all our Bibles and Greek Testaments, of any value, are actually printed in Germany—edited by German scholars—and that the best grammars of these languages are virtually reprints, or translations of German works? Let it not be then, for a moment, imagined that the mass of an intelligent people have any little, narrow, petty jealousy of the Germans. We want them here; we need them here; and especially their ablest scholars and men of learning. Just in proportion as we infuse German learning, honesty, and thoroughness into courses of study, and follow them out, shall we advance ourselves.

But is it wise for the Germans to remain Germans here—either for them or their children? Is it wise for them to run counter to our American views on this subject of the Sabbath? Catholics and Protestants alike—church goers and those who choose to stay at home—we all unite in the feeling that quietness and rest should characterize this day. Most sincerely do those who most honor and love the Germans hope that neither on this occasion or any other will our German fellow-citizens allow themselves to be found alienating the feelings of the native-born citizens by outraging the almost universal views of our people on this subject. Rather let us all unite to make this "Home for all Nations," great and wise and good.

ONE OF THE CLERGY.

IN West Virginia the crop prospect is reported as being very favorable.

MANUFACTURING AND SHOP NOTES.

Facts in Brief and Descriptions at a Glance.

Seven-eighths of all the chilled rolls manufactured in the United States are made in this city. We could mention instances where Pittsburgh rolls have been delivered to mills in the East immediately adjoining establishments engaged in the manufacture of chilled rolls.

When we stated that a single nail factory in this city made eight millions of pieces per day, we indulged in what may be properly termed Pittsburgh modesty. There are two methods of calculating the product. First, by aggregating the known number of revolutions each machine makes per minute, and making due allowance for stoppage, and change of plates, or, having the production of the machinery in pounds, multiplying the same by the average number of pieces to the pound, or employing both methods, we have a result in ten hours' running time in a single concern in this city of:

Common nails	4,760,000
Tacks	5,360,000
Shoe nails	3,840,000
Glazier points (single machine)	560,000
Total	12,520,000

This, we may add, is a very liberal calculation, and one we respectfully submit to those students who anticipate an addition to their stock of information in looking through our large workshops.

Recently we alluded to the fact that a clay mill, weighing thirteen tons, was made in this city for a concern in Ohio. Lewis, Rossiter & Co., the Pittsburgh firm alluded to, made a similar mill for pulverizing coke for making a "cold fix" for puddling furnaces, which is now in operation in Graf, Byers & Co.'s works. This is the largest and heaviest mill of this description in the city. Lewis, Rossiter & Co. are now making another mill of the same pattern for an establishment in this city.

Iron roofs, ornamental as well as useful, have been introduced in England recently. Iron is peculiarly adapted as a substitute for timber inroofs, and will allow large spans otherwise unattainable. Apparently, the elaborate cornices and brackets which are so common in our lecture rooms and halls support the roof, but in reality the beams of the roof rests upon a principal which nine times out of ten is concealed. It has been suggested that we discard sham roofs, and in our public buildings construct iron roofs.

The improvement in glass making almost keeps pace with the improvement in iron working. In former years, two hundred feet of glass were made by a blower at a single working, where now eight hundred feet are made. We can remember when eight by nine were the largest size; six by eight were not uncommon twenty-five years ago. Now forty by seventy is not an extraordinary size. These are double strength. Formerly the thickness of the sheets averaged eighteen to the inch. Now they average twelve, single strength. Formerly what is now termed double strength was unknown. As the sheets increased in size, our glass manufacturers found it to their interest to make them stronger. What is termed "double strength" is about an eighth of an inch thick.

It may not be generally known to our housekeepers that an old set of brittanitaware, if not dented, when subjected to the bands of the Electro-Metallurgist, may be made as brilliant, in every respect, as the finest of new silver plated ware. We observed, in an establishment in this city recently, a set of ware brought as an elegant service of new ware. Upon inquiry, we learned that it was as old as our grandmother. The cost of plating old ware is comparatively trifling. The only establishment West of the mountains engaged in this business is located in this city.

We are sometimes amused at the extravagant praises lavished upon the "men of mark," whose biographies are published in the Eastern periodicals. If the fact of taking out patents for new and important inventions entitles a man to this distinction, we would point to a well known mechanic in this city who has taken out thirty-nine patents, or at the rate of one for each year of his age.

In making paste from plaster-of-Paris, great difficulty is experienced in dressing large masses. Our stucco workers labor under very many inconveniences, owing to the hardening of large masses in the dressing operation. This may be avoided by mixing with the dry, powdered gypsum from three to four per cent. of pulverized althea root, employing, say about two per cent. of water, instead of from two to three per cent. commonly used. This mixture will not dry sooner than an hour's time. The mixture may be made tenacious, and the drying retarded still more by doubling the quantity of althea-root.

PERSONAL.

Messrs. Kelley, of Pennsylvania; Hooper, of Massachusetts; Brooks, of New York, and their associates in the Congressional Ways and Means Committee, will visit their special executive car that is to bear them all the way to the Pacific, left Chicago on Sunday afternoon, and will be in Omaha on Tuesday, being detained at that point only long enough for their car to be transferred across the river. They are examining the various custom houses and "bonded treasuries *en route*, in accordance with the special purpose of their visit.

Patti tells Miss Lamarra, a Vienna girl who has been singing in Paris, that she is destined to be the queen of Italian opera.

The golden wedding of Rev. Dr. George Peck and his wife was celebrated in Scranton, Pa., a few days ago. Dr. Peck was one of the most prominent clergymen in the Methodist Church. He has been Principal of Cazenovia Seminary, President of Dickinson College, editor of the *Methodist Quarterly Review*, editor of the *Christian Advocate*, and has occupied a number of prominent stations as a preacher.

The Hon. John D. Defrees, late Public Printer, is reported to be about to establish a new Republican newspaper in Indianapolis. He was long the editor of the *Indiana State Journal*, and while there he first employed young Schuyler Colfax as a reporter.

A letter from Delaware says: "The fruit prospect is magnificent. The whole State is full of strawberries now at six cents per quart. Blackberries will be more plenty than mosquitoes everywhere. Peaches will be a full crop and unusually large and luscious, if the weather be dry."

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* tells the "old, old story," as follows: "The 'Dayton Daily,'" with which Don Piatt promised to adorn the field of Western journalism, "died a borning." It will not be ushered into existence. All the promises given to Don by "wealthy and influential citizens," have vanished into thin air. We have heard before of "wealthy and influential" citizens making just such promises, but have never known them to fulfill one.

Mr. Corcoran's new charity, the "Home for Indigent Widows," in Washington, is to be called the "Louisa," after his deceased wife, and will be conducted by the Sisters of Charity. Only worthy public servants, dying poor, are to be provided with neat and comfortable quarters during their lives—the work to be under the direction of five Washington ladies, to be chosen by themselves in future. The premises for this noble charity, and the ground connected with them, will cost Mr. Corcoran over $200,000.

Brigham Young is in his 69th year, is a remarkable man, and bids fair to live for many years. His step has lost some of its elasticity, and his figure shows that he is going down the hill of life; but his hair, always light, is unmixed with gray, and though his locks may be thinner than they were forty years ago, there is no sign of approaching baldness. His brow and cheeks are clear and smooth, with a slight ruddy tinge, and without wrinkle, except around the corners of the mouth. His brow is lofty, his nose prominent and well formed, his eyes gray, and he has rather more something of the dullness of age, but he looks as if he could still command and watch the execution, however bloody, without flinching. His lips, too, are thin, and when set give an expression of severity to his face, though few can smile very pleasantly when he chooses.

Jay Cooke has captured his annual monumental fish. Last year it was a bass in Lake Erie. This year it is a trout, weighing seven and a quarter pounds, taken from the waters of Lakes of Maine by the great financier and National blessingist. Happy trout, to be bagged by so worthy a man!

The Rev. James Chrystal, an Episcopalian clergyman of New York, and a theological writer of some distinction, has become a convert to the Orthodox Eastern Church of Russia and Greece. His profession of faith, made in writing to the Most Rev. Archbishop Alexander, of Syra and Tinos, is published in full in the Greek and Russian papers. He was publicly baptized in the Greek Church, on January 18 last, ordained deacon on March 25th, and presbyter and archimandrite on April 26th. This is the first instance of the conversion of an American Minister to the Greek faith.

The English papers record a tolerably smart mot that is attributed to Earl Clarendon, the present foreign Minister for Great Britain. Mr. Sumner, after living into advanced age a bachelor, married, three years since, a young widow of great personal attractions. Recently the man and wife have, on the ground of incompatibility of temper, separated. Lord Clarendon being asked what impression Mr. Sumner's late speech had made upon him, answered: "I have read it, sir, with much interest, and have formed from it a very high opinion of—Mrs. Sumner."

To refute Gen. Butler's ridicule of his mummy statements, Mr. Hunt, who has just purchased at Lima a fine specimen mummy, which will be forwarded to the Smithsonian Institute, has kindly consented to open it and send a whole graveyard of them if any one will pay the expenses.

The *Citizen* says: "Madeline Henriques has made application to one of our leading theatres for an engagement in the fall. It is also reported, but not so authoritatively, that her husband, Mr. Jennings, of the London *Times*, will come with her to this country to accept a prominent position on a leading American journal."

Robert Toombs, who predicted that the time would come when he should be able to call the roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill, is in the present time, revolving his small matter at the hands of a negro Postmaster at Macon, Ga. And now we have another instance of the curious changes brought by "the whirligig of time." During the rebellion General Beauregard, in a general order, urged the Southerners to call the friends of the Union by no other title than "Abolitionists,"—that "civilized" mind conceiving this to be the most opprobrious of epithets. The chief of staff of General Beauregard, General Jordan, who then sympathized fully with the ideas of his leader, is now in Cuba, fighting in behalf of the "Abolitionists" of that island.

In Newark, New Jersey, the other day, at a meeting of the Episcopal Board of Missions, Dr. Boggs was mourning over the empty seats in his church of a Sunday and querying how to fill them, when an irreverent brother sung out, "I'll tell you how, Brother Boggs; get the young Steve Tyng. He'll fill your church for you!"

General Fremont, wife and family, sailed on Saturday for Paris in the Ville de Paris. The General goes out on a brief visit in the interests of the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company, whose Texas land grant bonds for $10 000,000 for the first 300 miles of their road have been so successfully negotiated in the French market, through his instrumentality. He is accompanied by Major Jas. M. Daniel, Engineer-in-Chief of the Company, whose personal inspection of material for the road, ordered in France, is required.

Fourth of July and the German Societies.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I see by the daily papers that our German citizens have determined to celebrate the coming Fourth of July on Sunday. It is earnestly to be hoped they may change their plan so as to have their celebration either on Saturday or Monday, as the Fourth comes this year on Sunday.

Can it be that the officers of our cities and boroughs, whose duty it is to enforce the laws, will permit such an outrageous desecration as is proposed? Formerly what is now the law, I hope, will not be winked at, by those whose solemn duty it is to prevent it. Let the Mayors of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, invited as I accept a place in their midst, call a meeting to the leaders of the enterprise that the laws of the State will be rigidly enforced against all guilty of their violation.

ALLEGHENY.

THE Philadelphia *Inquirer* of Friday says: The Navy Department has ordered three more monitors, the *Algonquin*, *Shawsheen* and *Hornet* to be built, but not completed, as estimated by the Admiralty Board. The Cuban Juntas here and in New York appear to have plenty of money, and the purchase by them of these three iron clads, to supply the Spanish Admiral of Cuba with business indefinitely. Their last acquisition, the *Atlanta*, will sail in a day or two, we understand.

ANSWER ME.

BY LYDIA M. RENO.

Dear, my dear, is it cold and dark
Down there where you lie,
With shrouded form and death sealed eyes,
And face to the solemn sky?
Dear, my dear, do you ever mark
My longing for light?
Answer me.

Do you hear the rain fall on your bed,
In the lonely churchyard?
When the cold moon climbs to her cloud built throne?
Do you feel the chill of night?
Or, are the grave shadows too darkly deep
For earthly sense to reach?
Answer me.

Are the dewy dawns and the starry nights
All the same to you?
Do you sleep, sleep on through the lapsing years,
With never a thought of me?
Dear, my dear, were I in the grave
Could I cease to think of you?
Answer me.

ROCHESTER, PA.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE SENATE—THOMAS HOWARD.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—MILES S. HUMPHREYS, JOSEPH WALTON, ALEXANDER MILLAR, JAMES TAYLOR, D. N. WHITE, JOHN H. KERR.

ASSISTANT JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT—JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—F. H. COLLIER.

SHERIFF—HUGH S. FLEMING.

CLERK OF COURTS—JOSEPH BROWNE.

RECORDER—THOMAS H. HUNTER.

TREASURER—J. F. DENNISTON.

REGISTER—JOSEPH H. GRAY.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT—ALEXANDER GATES.

COMMISSIONER—C. B. BOSTWICK.

DIRECTOR OF POOR—ABDIEL MCCLURE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The undersigned appointed by Thomas M. Marshall, A. H. Gross and A. M. Brown, Chairmen of the late County Conventions, to organize a Union Republican County Executive Committee for the ensuing year, met on Saturday, June 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and appointed the gentlemen hereinafter named as said Committee:

HESSELL ERRETT, Chairman.
A. L. PEARSON,
C. D. HIPLEY,
WILLIAM BLAKELY,
JAMES M. MURRAY,
JOSIAH COHEN.

R. W. MACKEY, Secretary.

UNION REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. S. Purviance, Esq., Chairman.
George M. Coffin,
Charles Evans,
John Paul,
E. M. Coates,
H. H. Brown, Third Ward.
A. Taylor,
John Dalzell, Esq.,
David McCandless,
Wm. Shannon,
Lyt. Jesse O'Neill,
R. F. Smythe,
H. H. Warmick, Esq.
C. S. Milliken,
Col. John H. Stewart,
Wm. B. Hays, Jr.,
Alex. Ramsey,
Capt. Nicholas Way,
John C. McPher

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.,)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Government Bonds

We will Register all kinds of Government Bonds

FREE OF CHARGE.

This gives the holder Absolute Security against Theft, Loss or Destruction.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.,

Dealers in Government Securities,

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS. tf

Holders of Coupon Bonds,

5-20s of 1862,

Can realize a handsome profit by exchanging them for Registered Bonds.

LATER ISSUES CONVERTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 16, 1869.

The local money market begins to work sufficiently close to cause some inconvenience to borrowers. The demand for loans, however, is not so pressing from the better portion of the customers of our banks but what it can be satisfied to a reasonable extent, yet there is no room for outside paper whatever. In New York the money market continues fairly active, and rates on call loans are firm at seven per cent, gold where railway shares are the collateral, and seven per cent. currency on pledge of Government bonds. There is an uneasy feeling in regard to the market, incident to the large accumulation of currency in the Treasury, which at last reports amounted to twenty-seven millions—fifteen of which are with the Assistant Treasurer in this city. It should be remembered, however, that a part of this currency balance is in the national bank depositories. This withdrawal of currency is undoubtedly the primitive cause of the activity in the market so unusual at this season of the year, as without such assistance the speculators at the Stock Exchange would be unable to control rates. An adherence to the plan of selling two millions of gold each week in small purchases of one million of bonds, makes it simply a question of time when the disturbance in the money market, now chiefly felt by the speculators in stocks, will extend to the more legitimate commercial interests of the country. Commercial paper is dull, and rates for prime acceptances are nominally eight to ten per cent.

The *Herald* says it will be observed that Secretary Boutwell has now the sum of twenty-seven millions currency withdrawn from circulation. The fact goes to explain the activity in money at this point, so singular at this season of the year. The stringency has been attributed to the artificial influences of "bear" cliques; but the Clearing House returns for a week or two past show no locking up of greenbacks, even if the banks were willing to infringe law. It is difficult to conceive that money has not been artificially tightened. The genius which cannot admit that speculators shrewd would suggest a way and means of doing so which would be to the interest of the public. An impression that Mr. Boutwell cannot long maintain his present position, led to a better feeling in the market for Government bonds, which moved counter to the general direction of other securities. There is no wish to force him into buying an additional million of bonds. It is simply suggested that he may do so with his present currency balance, and that he need not be held to the purchase of two millions per week as a steady policy. The only alternative is the cessation of one of his weekly purchases, after which he would throw the market again into the hands of the gamblers.

—The weakness in the gold premium and the stringency of money to-day caused a slight depression in Government bonds in New York.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881's, 6's	121½	121½	121
1862 5-20's	121½	121½	121½
1864 5-20's	116¾	116¾	116¾
1865 5-20's, old	118¼	118¼	118¼
1865 5-20's, new	118¼	118¼	118¼
1867 5-20's	119¼	119¼	119¼
1868	119¼	119¼	119¼
10-40's	108¾	108¾	108¾
Gold	139¾	139¾	139¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

June 15.	June 16.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	139¾	...	¼
U. S. 6s, 1881	121¼	121	... ¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	121	121	... ¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	116¾	116¾	... ¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	118½	118½	... ¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new	118¾	118¾	... ¼
U. S. 10-40s	108¾	108¾	... ¼
5-20s, Jan. and July, 1865	119¼	119¼	... ¼
5-20s, Jan. and July, 1867	119¼	119¼	... ¼
5-20s, Jan. and July, 1868	119¼	119¼	... ¼

—The stock market shows more strength and steadiness to-day, notwithstanding the excessive rates charged for money to carry stocks with. Loans to-day were ¼ of one per cent. in addition to 7 per cent., equivalent to about 32½ per cent. per annum. It appears to be the present policy of the parties who have broken down the market, to induce the street to go "short" on the market, preparatory to a new advance movement, and, from this purpose, a vacillating, weak aspect is given to the market.

The following table, made up from dispatches received by A. S. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

June 16, 1869.	10 00 A M	10 30 A M	12 10 P M	1 55 P M	4 00 P M
New York Central	188¾	188	187¾	188¾	188¾
Hudson River	...	153¾	...	153¾	153¾
Harlem	...	...	...	142	...
Reading	97¾	97¾	98	98¾	98¾
Michigan Central	...	...	...	104¾	...
Michigan Southern	104¾	104¾	104¼	104¾	104¾
Illinois Central	...	...	...	132	...
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	...	...	...	93¾	...
Fort Wayne	155½	155	154¾	155¼	155¼
Chicago and Northwestern	82¾	82¾	82¼	82¾	82¾
Do preferred	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Cleveland and Toledo	...	...	...	103	...
Rock Island	113½	113¾	113½	113¾	113¾
Toledo and Wabash	...	71¾	...	...	...
Toledo and Wabash, pref	...	90¾	...	...	...
Chicago and Alton	...	153¾	...	...	153
St. Paul	...	84¾	84¼	84¾	84¾
St. Paul, preferred	...	84¾	84¼	84¾	84¾
Ohio and Mississippi	...	30	...	...	30
Pacific Mail	...	49	...	...	49½
Western Union Telegraph	...	35¾	...	...	35¾
Adams Express	...	53¾	...	...	53¾
Merchants' Union Express	...	39¾	...	...	39¾
American M. U. Express	...	40	...	...	40
Gen. Cent. Pac. Express	...	69¾	...	...	69¾
United States Express	...	69¾	68¾	...	69¾
Gold	139¾	139¾	139¾	139¾	139¾

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Thes.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	187¾	188	¼	
Hudson River	156	153¾		¾
Harlem		142		
Reading	97¾	98½	1	
Michigan Central	103			
Michigan Southern	104¾	104¾	104¾	
Illinois Central		132		
Cleveland and Pittsburgh		93¾		
Fort Wayne	155½	155	154¾	155¼
Chicago and Northwestern	82¾	82¾	82¼	82¾
Do preferred	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Cleveland and Toledo		103		
Rock Island	113½	113¾	113½	113¾
Toledo and Wabash	70¾	71	¼	
Toledo and Wabash, pref	90	90		
Chicago and Alton	155	153		2
Pacific Mail	49¾	49¾	¼	
Western U. Tel	40	40¾	¾	
Adams Express	59	59		
Merch U. Express	39	39¾	¼	
American M. U. Ex	40			
Wells, Fargo & Co	51	51		
United States Ex	69	69½	½	

—The Philadelphia *Press* says: "A number of partisan sheets are inclined to handle Mr. Boutwell rather roughly on account of his supposed desire to contract the currency, and not a few hint broadly that the hostility of gold speculators would carry him so far that he would endange the business fabric of the country sooner than allow them to get the better of him. Now any one inclined to deal fairly with the subject cannot but admit that his course has been open, honest and able. The people, or rather the commercial community, have as fair a right to participate in the Government sales of gold or purchases of bonds the same as the heavy dealers. The terms were advertised beforehand, and we know of a number of private parties who have secured gold through the brokers, and, although their names do not appear in the awards, they are none the less benefited. It is always easier to complain of a public officer than to point out the line he should follow to live right. In managing the finances of a great nation, it is not wonderful that a few mistakes are made, and, however perfect the general line of operations may be, there is generally apt to be something weak here, or a matter of oversight there. Such oversights are unavoidable, and no human brain can carry through the vast operations of a great financial portfolio without something occurring on which the over-critical may base an attack. Charging the disturbances arising from the movements of Wall street cliques to the account of the Secretary of the Treasury is manifestly unjust. His doings are open and above-board, while those of the cliques are secret, intriguing, dishonest and disgraceful. One is ends-a-voring to work for the benefit of the people, while the other aims at the destruction of confidence, the creation of panics, and all the disasters attendant upon them.

James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 16, 1869. }

During the past week trade has ruled moderately active and we believe fully up to the expectations of merchants. There has been no material change in prices to note. Nearly all kinds of produce are gradually declining. Groceries are quiet. Dry goods are still in fair request. Iron and nails are dull. Bacon is brisk and advancing. Choice butter is in limited supply and in good demand. Eggs are lower. Flour is in fair request and to a great extent nominal in price.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Market dull and prices nominally for common to good $3 50@5 50 ₱ bbl, and for extra in a retail way $6@8 ₱ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Market dull at 80c@$1 00 ₱ gallon, as to quality.

BEANS—Dull and nominal at prices ranging from $1 75@2 00.

BUTTER—Choice table butter is scarce and in demand at 25@27c ₱ lb. Common qualities dull and nominal.

EGGS—Sales at the ₱ doz.

LARD OIL—Market steady. Extra No. 1 $1 50 and No. 2at $1 20 ₱ gallon.

HOMINY—Market dull at $5 00@5 25 ₱ bbl.

LIME—We quote Cleveland lime at $2 50 ₱ bbl, and white lime at $1 75 ₱ bbl.

MAPLE MOLLASSES—Sales by the gallon jug at $1 25@1 50.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—The market is active and firm. We quote shoulders at 14½@14½c; ribsides 17¼@17¾c; clear sides 18½@18½c; canvassed sugar-cured hams 20½c; plain hams 17¾@18c; canvassed dried beef 21c; canvassed breakfast bacon 20½c; Lard in tierces 19½c, keg half bbls 20½c, and lard in kegs 21c. Mess pork ₱ bbl $33 50.

CHEESE—We quote Hamburg at 15@17½c; Ohio Factory 19@19½c, and New York Goshen at 21½@22c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Market dull; sales of peaches at 13@13½c for quarters; 15c@15½c for minced, and 17@18c for halves. Dried apples are scarce and in demand at 13½@15c, as to quality.

FISH—Fine Labrador Mackerel prices are: ₱ 100 wholesale for bran, $1 10, for shipstuff, $1 30; for middlings, $1 90; for screenings, $1 00; for chop $1 50, and for sweepings $2 00.

SEEDS—No demand for clover or timothy seed, and prices nominal. Flax seed is in light supply and may be quoted at $2 50 ₱ bushel.

POTATOES—Market very dull and prices entirely nominal. Sales were made to-day from store at 20@30c ₱ bushel, but very choice peachblows may be quoted at 40c, the top figure. New Norfolk potatoes are dull at $3 00@3 25 ₱ bushel.

SALT—Sales to the trade at $1 80@1 85, and $1 90@2 00 in a retail way.

TALLOW—North Carolina tar at $3 75@4 00, as to size of package.

PICKLES—Sales at from 75@90c ₱ hundred, as to quality.

HAY—Receipts by country wagons good, and prices may be quoted at $20@25 ₱ ton, as to quality.

FLOUR—There is a fair demand with liberal receipts. Prices from store are to a great extent nominal, and gradually declining. We quote from store nominally good in bbls at $5 50@6 50; choice spring in bbls $6 75@7 00, and in sacks $6 50@6 75; white wheat, in bbls $7 25, and in sacks $7 00. The Pearl Mill prices for fresh ground flours are as follows: Pearl Mill three star, green brand, in barrels $9 00, and in sacks $8 75; double extra selected amber and white winter wheat, in barrels $7 50, and in sacks $7 00, choice selected red winter wheat flour, in bbls $7 50, and in sacks $7 00, choice spring wheat flour in barrels $6 00, and in sacks $6 00. The Pearl Mill prices are as follows: Choice white and Missouri amber wheat flour, in bbls, $7 50, in sacks, $7 50 ₱ bbl; choice white wheat, in bbls, $6 50, in sacks, $6 50 ₱ bbl; choice spring wheat, in bbls, $6 50, in sacks, $6 25; double extra selected amber and white winter wheat, in barrels $7 00, and in sacks $7 00, choice selected red winter wheat flour, in bbls, $7 00, and in sacks $7 00, choice spring wheat flour in barrels $6 00, and in sacks $6 00. The following mill prices are as follows: Choice white and Missouri amber wheat flour, in bbls, $7 50, in sacks, $7 50 ₱ bbl; choice white

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Opinion by Judge Stowe in the Strain case—Alderman Strain Declared to be Not Guilty of the Charge Contained in the Information.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

In the case of the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Allegheny vs. John A. Strain, previously reported, Judge Stowe delivered an opinion reversing the decision of the Mayor.

The opinion was as follows:

OPINION OF JUDGE STOWE.

City of Allegheny vs. John A. Strain. } Charge of Disorderly Conduct.

Opinion by Stowe, J.

This is an appeal from the judgment of the Mayor of Allegheny City, in a summary proceeding, wherein the defendant was convicted of disorderly conduct and fined twenty-five dollars and costs.

The question for us to determine is, whether under the proceedings and the evidence adduced before the Court, this judgment shall be sustained or set aside.

The evidence shows that defendant, with some twenty or twenty-five other persons, from Pittsburgh, had been visiting at the house of a gentleman outside of Allegheny City, and while returning home, about midnight, through Allegheny City, some of the party indulged in quite boisterous conduct, singing, and according to the testimony for the plaintiff, in profanity and disorderly shouts, and cries, calculated to annoy and disturb the people residing along the streets through which these persons were passing. The officers, thinking that the party were guilty of disorderly conduct, pursued and arrested them for that offence in the neighborhood of the Diamond, when the defendant demanded the officers to show by what authority the arrest was made and perhaps drew them to arrest him, after which he was taken in custody. It would seem, however, that after the arrest had been fully made he counselled peace and advised and urged submission to the officers, and stated in substance that he would have them punished for their conduct.

There was no evidence that defendant was one of those engaged in singing or making a noise, but so far as the testimony shows, was quietly riding home in one of the wagons.

The defendant left a deposit for his appearance next day, and in the morning was sent for by the Mayor, who issued a warrant for his arrest early in the morning, upon an information made by Wm. Bowden, Chief of Police. After one witness, Charles Buhoup, was heard, defendant (according to the transcript of the Mayor) waived further proceedings, and the Mayor gave judgment that "defendant was guilty of disorderly conduct," and would pay a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs to the city of Allegheny.

Defendant appealed to the Court Of Quarter Sessions the same day, and subsequently the record was returned into this Court.

The whole record is insufficient to sustain a judgment of guilty, if the case was before us on *certiorari*, and would not for a moment bear the test of clearly established principles in summary proceedings, and we might very well dispose of the case upon that ground alone, if it were not that this is an appeal, which makes it our duty also to refer to the merits of the case, as they seem to us under the evidence.

In this proceeding, if the merits were against debt under the evidence, and all the preliminary steps up to the swearing of witnesses regular and set out in proper shape upon the record, we would convict, although the record in regard to stating the evidence and entering judgments would upon *certiorari* be fatally defective. But unless the preliminary steps were properly taken, the merits under the evidence would not save the proceeding, but the conviction would be quashed.

The first question then is (assuming that we have jurisdiction in this shape, to which we will refer hereafter) were the proceedings regular, as they are set out in the record, and appear under the evidence, up to the time of hearing? That includes information, issuing of warrant and arrest of defendant.

This makes it necessary to consider somewhat at length the nature of the summary proceedings and the technical rules which have been established for their regulation.

By the system of the common law, persons charged with the commission of criminal offenses, could in general be tried only by indictment or information, in courts of record, according to the established mode of proceeding. The right of trial by jury being deemed essential, and the benefit of the customary forms regarded as the security of personal liberty and rights. From an early period, however, in England, it became common to confide by statue to certain magistrates, the power to try in a summary manner and without a jury for some offences of a lesser grade, or punish therefor with fine and imprisonment to a limited extent. The jurisdiction of this kind became important, and exercised as it was under the supervision of the superior courts according to the principles of the common law, it proved to be safe and useful. In this class of cases the proceedings before the magistrate as final, except where in special cases an appeal is allowed by statute, and ordinarily the only remedy is by *certiorari*, which ignores everything but the sufficiency of the record and regularity of the proceedings as set out therein. Although this kind of criminal trial seems very much at variance with the bill of rights in our constitution, which so carefully guards the right of trial by jury and secures to accused persons the benefit of proceedings by indictment and other common law forms, it has been held to be legal, but subject to the closest legal scrutiny by the Court.

It is an established rule that no summary conviction will stand for a moment without a sufficient record. Indeed, a record is an absolute prerequisite to a constitutional and without it not only is the party entitled to his discharge, but the magistrate liable to him in trespass. This must show that the magistrate has strictly pursued his powers, otherwise the common law will break in upon him and level all his proceedings.

In carrying out this principle, very rigid rules of construction have prevailed in courts of justice, and the magistrates have always been kept within the strict letters statues or ordinances creating their authority.

The first step in a summary conviction is the formal charge, which is sometimes called a complaint, but more generally an information. There are some cases where no charge in writing may be in strictness required, as a charge or accusation must in fact have been made, and the magistrate should take down in writing the substance of it, in order afterwards to duly frame his warrant or limit his inquiry.

That there ought to be such a formal charge, or complaint, or information, is obvious and every principle of justice, in order that the defendant may be apprised of the supposed offense he is to answer for, and the magistrate what facts he is to try and adjudicate, and that the conviction may be sufficiently certain to prevent a subsequent proceeding for the same cause. It is essential that great care should be used in framing or taking the information or complaint, as it is the foundation of all subsequent proceedings in the case, and *any* review of the matter by a superior tribunal, or on any judicial inquiry in relation to the case, first inspection is almost sure to it. And the validity of the whole procedure may depend upon its being formal and correct.

It should, as to the substance of the particular complaint, be accurate, precise and full, and it ought in general to be as certain in substance as an indictment or declaration, and the misstatement or omission of any material averment in the information, is not cured by any statement in the conviction or by evidence to constitute the offence, because the defendant can only be convicted of the charge as laid in the information, and that must be sufficient to support the conviction, and the evidence could only amend but supply the defect in the information.

The evidence, as given on the trial, should be particularly stated in the record in regard to the acts done by defendant, alleged to constitute the offense charged at the time it was done or to the place; and it should be taken down from the mouths of the witnesses at the trial, and as nearly as possible in their very words. It is extremely improper to allow oral testimony to supply this part of the record from memory after the trial has been had and a record demanded by the defendant.

Upon an appeal, however, as in this case, the evidence is not improperly set out, it is our duty to hear the testimony for ourselves, and if, as before stated, all the preliminary steps up to the hearing were correctly taken and set out properly in the record, we would not quash the conviction simply because the evidence was not properly stated, or as set out in the record was insufficient to justify a conviction, as we would if it was before us on *certiorari*.

Applying these rules, which are well defined and clearly down in the various text books and decisions bearing upon this kind of legal proceeding, to the case in hand, we find that on the 4th of June, Wm. Bowden, who was the Chief of Police in Allegheny City, made an information in absolute and unqualified terms that John A. Strain, with others, "on the night of the 3d of June, 1869, in the city of Allegheny, did conduct himself in a disorderly manner by making a loud noise on the street, using insulting language to police officers and otherwise misbehaving himself, tending to a breach of the public peace and to the injury of all well-disposed persons."

There is only one part of this information that gives us any light as to what the defendant is charged to have done, to wit: "Making a loud noise in the street, using insulting language," and "misbehaving himself" are altogether too vague and general, being not facts, but simply the affiants opinion as to facts. The information should set out as facts what the language was, and in what the misbehaviour consisted, so that the defendant could know specifically what he was charged with, and the Court know whether they fell within the ordinance. Even making a loud noise on the street is too indefinite to convey any concise idea of what is meant, and the charge is not helped by saying that it tended to a breach of the peace, for that is a conclusion of law arising under the evidence.

To set out the charge properly, the information should have stated how the noise was made, and in what it consisted—whether it was with horns, by firing of guns, shouting, hallooing or singing, or otherwise, as the case might be. So if insulting language was used—what the language was, and the same with regard to misbehavior.

"The description in the information of the alleged offense ought to be certain and precise, as to the facts and circumstances thereof, so as to distinctly mark and characterize the act complained of, in reference to the provisions, intention and spirit of the statute under which it was prosecuted. Besides, the words of the act, there must also be particularity in regard to time, place, and as much other essential circumstances as may be necessary for certainty of precision." (See 2, Chitty's Gen. Prac. 161.) "It is incumbent," also says the same high authority, (page 163), "upon the magistrate to take care that an informer state in his oath the particular facts as they occurred, and that he do not swear by the case in the very words of the act; and unless facts are apparently to the sworn essential to constitute the offense charged, the magistrate should not issue even his summons, and certainly not a warrant, upon general information, however technically correct."

In this case a warrant was issued upon the information of an officer who says in Court that he knew nothing, of his personally of the facts he swore to before the Mayor, and that the Mayor knew it when he issued the warrant.

The information is not technically correct in several respects, but even if it were, and the Mayor knew that the deponent was swearing to what he had no personal knowledge of, he should have refused to entertain the case. Issuing a warrant would be illegal under such circumstances, and unjustifiable in any court of law. If, on the other hand, the informer did not disclose to the Mayor that he swore only from hearsay knowledge, or having disclosed the fact swore to and signed the information, knowing that he was in absolute and unqualified terms, he did a very bad and dangerous act, even if he believed every word he swore, and the facts were just as he had stated them to be. What the law calls this kind of swearing is very explicitly stated by Chief Justice Tilghman, in Com. vs. Cornish, 6 Binney, 250.

There is another defect in the information which is insuperable. It fails to refer to the ordinance under which the proceeding is instituted, in any shape or form.

For these rea sons we would be compelled to quash this conviction, if there were nothing more in the case. Upon the merits, under the evidence, the case is no better for the plaintiff. That there were some noisy and disorderly persons in this party, is pretty clearly established, but that defendant took any part in the disorder is not shown by the plaintiff, and the contrary is proved by the defense.

Under the evidence, if the proceedings were regular, we should adjudge the defendant not guilty.

The only question which remains is the one of jurisdiction under the appeal. As the very peculiarity of a summary proceeding original-

ly was that it took away a jury trial, and no appeal lies except when and to the tribunal specially mentioned, I think it clear that the appeal is simply as the act says, to the Court of Quarter Sessions, in its legal and technical sense, and not to the court and jury.

During the argument some suggestions were made by the Court regarding the meaning of the ordinance and the legality of the arrest of the defendant, and others of this party, under the charge of disorderly conduct. Whether the suggestions then made in reference to these matters was correct or not, it will be soon enough to determine when the case comes squarely before us. The position this case was found to assume upon examination rendered it unnecessary to inquire into those other matters, and I have no disposition to go out of the record to decide questions which, as the case now stands, are so entirely immaterial to the question before us, and might possibly be unnecessarily prejudging questions which may hereafter arise.

And now, June 16, 1869, this case having come before this court on appeal from the Mayor of Allegheny City, and the said court having proceeded to examine into the truth of the charges contained in the information against John A. Strain, the defendant, and it not appearing from the evidence adduced before the court that said defendant was guilty as charged, viz, the said John A. Strain, is hereby declared to be not guilty of the charges contained in said information, and the conviction before said Mayor is hereby vacated and annulled.

Judge Sterrett remarked after the close of Judge Stowe's charge, that he thought if the charge in the information was stated in general terms, according to the ordinance, that it was sufficient. He therefore dissented from this point of Judge Stowe.

Stewart Sampson, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, was placed on trial and convicted. There being several other indictments against the prisoner, he was remanded to jail.

William Johnson, a boy about sixteen years of age, was arraigned on a charge of larceny, Mrs. Catharine Lynch prosecutrix. It was alleged that defendant had entered the house of the prosecutrix in East Liberty during her absence, and taken ten dollars. The case was tried Tuesday, and yesterday morning the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Court.

The first case taken up yesterday was the Commonwealth vs. Mary Ann Hall, indicted for assault and battery. The jury failed to agree and were discharged.

Commonwealth vs. same defendant, indicted for larceny. Verdict of not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. same defendant, for surety. The defendant was held in her own recognizance to keep the peace.

Commonwealth vs. James O'Hara, indicted for assault and battery. The defendant, it appears, is insane, and is at times so violent as to be beyond the control of his friends, and this prosecution was made to drive a view to having him sent to a place of security. The jury found that the defendant was insane and in consequence of said insanity not guilty of the offense charged. The prisoner was remanded to jail.

The next case taken up was the Commonwealth vs. S. T. Miller, indicted for larceny. Wm. Whitley prosecutor. It is alleged that about the first of June the prosecutor, who boarded with the defendant in the Twelfth ward, was in bed when the defendant came into the room and took a pocket book containing forty-seven dollars from his pocket. Jury out.

The case of Joseph Robinson, indicted for seduction, Mary Jones prosecutrix, was continued.

Common Pleas—Judge Mellon.

The case of Joseph Kirk vs. J. Snowden & Son, grocery account, was on trial yesterday. The case will probably be concluded this morning.

TRIAL LIST.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

No. 21. Duff vs. Eaton et al.
No. 5. Anderson vs. Alpert et al.
No. 90. Finney vs. Eynan.
No. 91. Lewis & Ritchart vs. Dorning.
No. 97. Green & McMannus vs. Benny, Jr.
No. 101. Mellon et ux vs. Lancashire.
No. 108. Willard vs. Johns.
No. 109. Atkinson & Co. vs. Strothoff's administrators.
No. 111. Forsythe for use vs. Robson.
No. 58. Dyer vs. Wightman.
No. 114. Verner vs. Fleming.
No. 119. Nixon et al vs. Connor & Co.
No. 126. Adler & Co. vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
No. 128. McNulty vs. Donble.

Fifth Avenue Sewer.

If there was a regular contract, made in the usual form, with the city of Pittsburgh and the contractor of the sewer on Fifth avenue, it is certainly high time that the proper officers on the part of the city should look after the manner in which the avenue has been obstructed to general travel. It is nearly two months since the sewer was commenced, and as yet there has been but a small portion of it completed. During the greater portion of this time the entire width of the avenue, where the work has been going on, has been filled with brick and rubbish, rendering it impassible to travel. The sewer is to be built on and the sewer being constructed on one side of it it is simply absurd to expect the city cars to allow the obstruction. Persons in carriages are compelled to travel around several squares, and passengers on the Oakland and East Liberty cars have to walk a great distance to change cars. There is plenty of room for construction of sewer properly and allow the street cars to pass at all times, and to keep open a passage way all the time for vehicles. Will the obstruction and nuisance be any longer tolerated in a city governed by the people travelling to Oakland and East Liberty, and by all the citizens living on the avenue. Something must be done to remove the nuisance, and it is expected that the proper authorities will take action at once in the matter. More care should also be taken in the leveling of the surface of the avenue following the line of construction.

The State Normal School Project.

An additional meeting of the committee appointed to procure a site and raise funds for the erection of a State Normal School in this district—composed of the counties of Allegheny, Beaver and Butler—was held on Monday afternoon at two o'clock, but owing to the limited number in attendance, no business of special moment was transacted.

Mr. Fields, Superintendent of the Schools of Beaver county, was present, but the Superintendent of Butler county did not appear. He has promised, however, to be present at the next meeting, to be held on Monday afternoon, the 21st instant, at Curry's institute, Sixth street. It is the intention at the next meeting to appoint a Finance Committee, and also a Committee on Location, and it is desirable that there should be a full attendance.

The Committee, with the additions made since its first organization, is composed of the following named gentlemen:

James Kelly,	Wm. Espy,
James B. Lyon,	Wm. Thaw.
Wm. Frew,	J. H. Shoenberger,
F. R. Brunot,	James Park, Jr.,
Joseph Dilworth,	Moses Chess,
E. C. Negley,	Robert Lea,
W. D. Patterson,	A. T. Douthett.

Tavern Licenses.

The whole number of licenses granted in 1869, as compared with those granted in 1868, is given as follows:

1869—Licenses in Pittsburgh	518
1868—Licenses in Pittsburgh	381
Increase	134
1869—Licenses in Allegheny	186
1868—Licenses in Allegheny	153
Increase	43
1869—Licenses in the Boroughs	171
1868—Licenses in the Boroughs	104
Increase	67
1869—Licenses in the Townships	129
1868—Licenses in the Townships	149
Decrease	20
1869—Total number in County	1,005
1868—Total number in County	790
Total increase in County	215

It will be observed that of the increased number of licenses granted in the county—215—Pittsburgh gets 134, or nearly two-thirds of the increase.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL AT WILKINSBURG.—A strawberry festival, for the benefit of the new Presbyterian Church, at Wilkinsburg, will be held on Thursday and Friday evenings, the 17th and 18th inst., in the lecture room. The proceeds are to be devoted to purchasing carpets for the church. Tickets of admission can be had for fifteen cents each. Those who so generously contributed to the festival, and for the benefit of this church last winter, are making liberal donations in aid of the present festival, and all who attend will meet a cordial welcome and be bountifully supplied with delicacies.

A COPY TRUE TO LIFE.—Go to the window of John Stevenson's Sons & Co., 93 Market street, and look at a painting by J. N. Glogger, which is copied from a small photograph, and considered to be a striking likeness.

PERFECT.—Foley's Gold Pens. Such is the popular verdict. All warranted. They can be had at Meyers, Schoyer & Co., 39 Fifth avenue.

Public Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There was a large and fashionable audience last evening, to witness Miss Hosmer's performance of "Mrs. Haller," in the Stranger, and all seemed to be gratified with it. To-night she will appear as "Tarentula Borgia," one of her very best impersonations.

CIRCUS.—Robinson's circus opens in Allegheny this afternoon at this office.

ALGOO's new jewelry store is at No. 45 Sixth street (late St. Clair.)

Ladies' Traveling Bags.

All the latest styles just received and for sale low at R. H. Hartley & Co.'s, No. 86 Wood street.

To Remove Moth Patches,

Freckles and Tan from the face, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry. Sold by all Druggists. ws

Trunks.

An elegant assortment of Saratoga Trunks at Liebler's, No. 101 Wood street.

Buggies,

Concave, Coal Box and Piano Box Buggies, with or without tops, handsomely furnished, and warranted perfect, at Stoner at Mariatt's, 167, 169 and 171 Penn street.

Gold Pens.

Foley's Gold Pens are announced a superior article—the best in the market. Myers, Schoyer & Co., 39 Fifth avenue, have them for sale.

For Black Worms and Pimples.

On the face, use Perry's Comedone and Pimple Remedy; prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, 49 Bond street, New York. Sold everywhere. The trade supplied by Wholesale Medicine Dealers. ws

Shadyside-, East Liberty.

Western avenue. The Orrin Newton property at Shadyside will be sold at public sale to-day. E. R. Wilson's property, East Liberty, at 5 o'clock to-day. Mr. Lea's property, 251 Western avenue, Allegheny, on Tuesday next at 2 o'clock. A. Leggate, Auctioneer.

Carriages, Buggies, Barouches, Etc.

The largest, finest, and best stock in the city, at Stoner & Mariatt's, 167, 169 and 171 Penn street.

Just the Place.

To buy an elegant Traveling Satchel, of the finest material, at Liebler's, No. 101 Wood street.

Carriages, Etc., Repaired.

Carriages, Buggies, &c., neatly and promptly repaired at Stoner & Mariatt's, 167, 169 and 171 Penn street.

R. H. Hartley & Co., No. 86 Wood Street.

Keep a general assortment of all kinds of Carriage and Buggy Harness of good material and workmanship, at as low prices as can be found elsewhere.

Buck Wagons, Track Wagons.

Buck Wagons and light one-seat Track Wagons, at Stoner & Mariatt's, 167, 169 and 171 Penn street.

Fallston Wooden Ware Works at Auction.

The entire Fallston Wooden Ware Works, in Fallston Borough, Beaver county, will be sold to-morrow morning, at McIlwaine's Auction Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, by order of assignee in bankruptcy. It includes the grounds, buildings, machinery, waterpower, &c. See auction advertisement in our columns.

At Leibler's

Trunk Emporium, No. 101 Wood street, can be found an excellent assortment of Trunks, Valises and Traveling Satchels.

For Coughs and Throat Disorders, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches" having proved their efficiency by a test of many years.

"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of."

eod REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Ladies' Saddles

Of all styles and finish can be found at R. H. Hartley & Co.'s, No. 86 Wood street.

General Debility is Nature's Appeal for Help.

Thousands of persons, without any specific ailment, are the victims of languor and lassitude. The unthinking are apt to confound this species of inertion, with laziness; whereas it usually arises from a want of organic energy, for which the subjects of it are no more responsible than the near-sighted are for their defective vision. Such persons, although they may be free from pain, are as truly invalids, and as much in need of medical aid, as if they were tormented with the pangs of acute disease. They require a TONIC and ALTERATIVE, that will rouse and regulate the torpid organs, functions. In cases of this kind, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS produce an immediate and manifest favorable effect. The debilitated and desponding valetudinarian, who feels as if he were but half alive; who shuns company, and has no relish either for business or pleasure, is *metamorphosed, by a brief course of this most potent vegetable invigorant, into quite a different being.* The change effected by the BITTERS, in his body and mental condition, is a surprise to himself and to his friends. He mopes no longer; the active principle of life, which seemed to have died out of him, is re-awakened, and he feels like a new man. Remember, that debility is not only an affliction itself, but an *invitation to disease*, and no time should be lost in recruiting the broken-down system with this cordial and most potent of all TONICS AND NERVINES.

PETROLEUM.

ECLIPSE PETROLEUM REFINERY
HERBERT W. C. TWEDDLE,
MANUFACTURER OF
Lubricating and Hight Test Burning Oils.
Eclipse Railroad Axle Oil,
Stands great heat without change; remains limpid at lowest temperatures. Special Oil for tropical climates. ws
Locomotive, Engine, Machine Shop,
Will cut Screws.
Saw Mill and Planing Mill Engine,
Adapted for Lightspeed.
Spindle Oil, Wool Oil, Tanners' Stuff, Bench Oil, Boring & Finishing Oil, Gasoline, Harness Oil, Paraffine.
ARMOR VARNISH, to preserve Bright Iron Work and Machinery from Rust.
These products are manufactured under Dr. Tweddle's patents by Superheated Steam in Vascno. The Lubricating Oils are almost odorless, perfectly pure, uniform, and mostly light colored, stand a high temperature unchanged, and remain limpid during extreme cold. The Railroad Oils are unequalled and are in constant use on many of the principal Railroads. Samples can be examined and orders left at 174 WOOD STREET. Works at Sharpsburg Bridge.

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Handsome Country Residence.
The subscriber intends removing with his family by September to Missouri, and now offers his
COUNTRY SEAT
For sale. It is situated in Coulterville, on the line of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, 22 miles from Pittsburgh. The improvements consist of a LARGE TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, modern style, finished with Marble Mantels, Bath Room, Smoke House, Coal House, Chicken House, Hot House, River Gas Spring, Wood Shed, Nursery Orchard of all varieties of fruit, Grapes, Hops, Vegetables, Forest and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Flowers, &c., &c. The whole contains EIGHT ACRES OF GROUND, and is divided into four parts, and is yielding a fine profit.
Possession will be given from July 10th to August 1st. For further particulars and correct invoice of its whole contents, see handbills at the Kirkpatrick House, 243 Liberty street; N. J. Bigley's Coal Office, 140 Water street; Keyser & Bro., Wash street; Mr. Baldes, Carr, McCandless & Co., Wood street, and Capt. Ward, 110 Grant street, or to the subscriber, who is duly authorized to sell the same.
Call and see the property. It is handsome, and will be sold at a bargain.
Coulterville, May 25, 1869.

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WARRANTED.
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ALSO—FITTINGS, COMPLETE.
All of which may be seen at the Aladdin Warehouse, No. 43 Market street.
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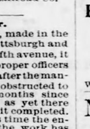
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